The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3014. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION REBELLION.

Highly Important News from the Federal Capital.

Concentration of Troops at Fortress Monroe.

Gen. Butler to Command the Military Department of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

An Aggressive Movement Expected Immediately.

Arrival of the Fourteenth Regiment in Washington.

GEN. SICKLES' BRIGADE FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE

Condition of Affairs at Harper's Ferry.

Depredations of Rebel Troops in Maryland.

Laughable Stampede of the Alexandrians.

SECESSION OUTRAGES AT NORFOLK.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 19.

Gen. BUTLER is yet in Washington. He will not leave for Fort Monroe until about the time the nine regiments from New-York reach the Fort. His Massachusetts troops will precede him.

As Fort Monroe is now fully garrisoned, and in fact more than fully manned, it will be seen that Gen. BUTLER has at least fifteen regiments at his disposal for advancing operations. He will at once inaugurate aggressive movements, and probably set the polluting feet of his New-Englanders upon the sacred soil of Virginia in such a manner as to leave very distinct footprints of his march, unless Virginia is discreet, as Virginians are very apt to be when there is a prospect of a fair fight.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The forces at Harper's Ferry are manifesting decided alarm at the position in which they find themselves placed. Whisky and uncertainty have demoralized them, and insubordination is the rule rather than the exception. They are expecting an attack, and so doubtful as to whence it will be made that they cannot tell what points to fortify. They have changed some of their batteries as much as three times. If they have the guns they may as well prepare for all points of the compass, for they stand a good chance of an attack all round. Indeed, it is more than probable they will have a tremendous fire in the rear—a fire from the ballot-box, that will prove more mighty than "an army with banners." JOHN JAUNCEY, the President of the Convention that resumed the sovereignty of Virginia, went to his home on the edge of London County and called a meeting of his constituents, to ascertain their views upon the question of secession. The meeting was largely attended, and after a full discussion, resolutions were adopted, protesting against the ordinance of secession, and resolving to stand by the Union, and to support the stars and stripes. Mr. JAUNCEY himself actively participated in the proceedings, and heartily indorsed the conclusions reached by the meeting. If such things occur in Eastern Virginia, is there not a fair prospect that the State may be taken out of the hand of the rebels without sword or shot.

THE CENTRE OF OPERATIONS.

Those who suppose, because Gen. BUTLER goes to Monroe with so large a body of men, that movements from Washington are to cease, will find themselves mistaken. The base of operations will still be here, and when the wings mvoe forward the centre will also advance. Notwithstanding the withdrnwal of troops to Monroe, there will yet be thirty to thirty-five thousand within call of the Capital.

The Massachusetts Fifth Regiment received marching orders to-day. They expect to go to Annapolis to-night, and thence direct to Fortress Monroe. They are fully prepared with cooked rations.

Gen. BUTLER expects to have all the Massachusetts troops together at the fort before next Thursday night—the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Regiments. They express great satisfaction at the idea of going under the command of Gen. BUTLER.

The advance guard of the New-York Eighth, which arrived yesterday, have been employed all day erecting tents for their camp near Georgetown, on a beautiful spot of open land, called "Fletcher's country seat." It is one of the most delightful locations in the vicinity of Washington. They will all be in camp to-morrow morning. It is the best equipped and provided regiment yet sent from New-York. The President visits them to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR SUMNER.

Hon. CHAS. SUMNER arrived yesterday from Massachusetts. He had protracted interviews to-day with Generals SCOTT and BUTLER, and the President to-night. It is understood that he wishes to secure the acceptance of two Massachusetts regiments to serve during the war.

GEN. SICKLES' BRIGADE.

Gen. SICKLES left this afternoon for New-York, with his commission and instructions. His whole Brigade will be at once put in the field. Probably they will go to some point near BUTLER'S command at Fort Monroe. He is ordered to make all possible haste in his movements.

Col. DE FORREST had interviews with the Secretary of War yesterday and to-day. His regiment will probably be accepted.

Gen. COOPER'S Brigade of Maryland troops is to comprise not more than five nor less than three regiments. He has three already formed, and goes home in the morning to presare them to be ordered for service.

Mrs. LINCOLN is expected home on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

AFFAIRS AT FORT MONROE.

Senator CHANDLER and Mr. NICOLAY, the President's Secretary, are expected to return from Fortress Monroe to-morrow, when we shall have a full and accurate account of the condition of affairs at that point.

There was a most amusing stampede at Alexandria on Friday last, of the citizens. The *Pawnee*, which lies opposite the town with her guns bearing upon it, steamed up and swung about, changing her position and moving nearer the town. They observed from the town unusual signs of activity on board, and at once took flight. Hundreds of families moved out of the limits of the city. The alarm was given, soldiers rushed to and fro, and the few companies collected together, and with the secession banner, left the town. The most intense excitement prevailed until the steamer quietly dropped anchor, closed her port-holes, and everything was quiet again. Then the people came slowly back to town, followed the next morning by the brave soldiers. The gentleman who was there at the time, and informs me, says that one hundred of the "pet lambs," with pistols and knives, could have taken the town.

Lieut. HERRICK, of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, who unfortunately lost his foot by the falling of a stack of arms, is recovering, and will be sent from here for Beverley, on Tuesday.

COMFORT OF THE TROOPS.

The Capital is so well garrisoned now, that there can be no excuse for sending more troops without proper preparation for their comforts. The Commissariat and camp equippage should precede each regiment at least two or three days.

Col. VOSBURGH is very low, but it is hoped he will recover. He was attacked with bleeding of the lungs.

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS.

Senator FOOTE, of Vermont, tenders to the Government ten regiments of Green Mountain boys. In fact, the State will contract to do up this fight on reasonable terms, if the Government wants to let out the job. In that event, Rhode Island would be admitted to a "rake" in the contract.

BREAD FOR THE ARMY.

DAVID HENRY HAIGHT, owner of the St. Nicholas Hotel, is in Washington. He proposes to erect ovens large enough to bake bread for all the troops in Washington, so as to secure a good and uniform quality. If the Government will furnish the site, Mr. HAIGHT will be at the expense of erecting the ovens and operating them free of cost during the occupation of Washington by the troops. This generous and considerate proposition will undoubtedly be accepted.

Col. BUTTERFIELD, of the Twelfth Regiment, gave a dinner last evening to a number of gentlemen. Among the guests present were Secretaries SEWARD, CHASE and CAMERON; FREDERICK W. SEWARD, Assistant Secretary of State; Gov. SPRAGUE, Col. STONE, U. S. A., and Col. LEFFERTS of the Seventh. The entertainment did credit to the taste and liberality of Col. BUTTERFIELD.

There was a musical entertainment in the President's grounds last evening. The performers on this occasion were the members of the Marine Band. The President was in attendance during the entire entertainment. The Richmond *Inquirer* will be astonished to hear that he was not under the influence of liquor.

ARRIVAL OF THE FOURTEENTH.

The Fourteenth Regiment, New York, arrived at Washington this evening. They came *via* Annapolis. Col. WOOD brings nine hundred and eighty men. They were all well, and in good condition and spirits.

A detachment of the "pet lambs" captured a secession flag last evening, and brought it into camp. It is said the emblem of Virginia's sovereignty was not very respectfully treated.

CAPTURE OF A SPY.

Lieutenant-Colonel NUGENT and thirty men of the Sixty-ninth, while on a scout last night, captured a man armed with a United States carbine, who evidently was acting as a spy. He gave his nams as THOMAS RYAN. He was recognized by one of the officers of the regiment as a man who had been convicted of burglary in Brooklyn, and who served a term in State Prison. After his release he kept a house of ill-repute, which was broken up by the police. He now turns up as a Secessionist. He was kept in the guard-house to-day, and in the morning will be turned over to the proper authorities for punishment.

By the way, the members of the Sixty-ninth are much incensed about a letter published in the *News*, purporting to have been written by a member of the Regiment, and representing them as suffering for proper provisions. The Officers of the Regiment are daily receiving letters and telegraphs asking if these statements were true. They are entirely false, yet they seem to have created a panic among the friends and relatives of the men. Col. CORCORAN wishes the following letter published in refutation of the falsehoods published in the *News*:

HEAD-QUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N.Y. S.M., GEORGETOWN HEIGHTS, D. C., May 18, 1861.

To the Editor of the Times: I perceive an article in the *Daily News* of New-York, relative to the regiment which I have the honor to command, which I pronounce a tissue of falsehoods, and which I would allow to pass unheeded were it not that it may cause many friends of the members who do not know the character of the journal in which it has appeared, to feel uneasy. To those who know me, who I believe to be at least one million, it is unnecessary for me to say one word to sustain me against any such charges as are therein made or implied, and there are one thousand men here who will testify to the falsity of the statement. I really believe the document was made up in the office of the journal in which it appeared, or by some of its secret agents here, for the purpose of injuring the cause in which we are embarked, as the public must well know that it is a recession journal. I will simply call attention to the statement that I paid three thousand dollars for the conveyance of my baggage from Annapolis to this place. My whole baggage consisted of a trunk containing my clothing, &c., and a valise with some writing-paper and military books, which did not cost me one cent for transportation—the Government having found baggage wagons, horses, etc. I am not ashamed to say that I am not the owner, nor have I ever been possessed, of that amount of money, and I am willing to convey to the proprietors of the *News* all the baggage and furniture I owned when leaving New York, for one half the sum I am charged with having paid for the conveyance of my baggage. I leave the public to judge of the probability of the statement which I have referred to. Your obedient servant,

Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN.

J. B. TULLY, the Quartermaster of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York State Militia, deems it unnecessary to add anything to Col. CORCORAN'S contradiction of the communication which appeared in the New-York *Daily News* of the 16th inst. He has sufficient confidence in his friends, and the public generally in New-York, to rest satisfied that the libel of that sheet will not do him, or the regiment to which he has the honor to be attached, the least injury. He does not think the calumnious communication entitled to further notice.

Father MOONEY entirely concurs in the forgoing statements, and I myself know that the Sixty-ninth is as well fed and cared for, as the most favored regiment in Washington, not excepting the Seventh.

NEW FLAG FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.

The ladies of Washington have prepared a magnificent flag, which they propose to present to the President, to be floated from the White House. The dimensions of the banner will be thirty-six feet by fifty-four, and it will cost about $300. On the occasion of its presentation it is expected there will be a dress parade of all the forces in Washington, except those on guard duty.

The detachment of the Seventy-first that has been on river duty, returned to their head-quarters to-day. LYO.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 19.

The transportation of immense bodies of troops to Fortress Monroe is to take place with the least possible delay. Major General BUTLER will forthwith repair thither, where he will establish his Head-quarters as the commandant of the new Military Department of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. These facts are significant of future events.

The Fourteenth (Brooklyn) Regiment arrived at 7:30 this evening.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* says that "Congress" has decided to remove the Confederate Capital to Richmond.

A private letter dated on board the frigate *Minnesota*, Hampton Roads, Friday, says: "We arrived from Boston on the 13th, and have commenced our assaults on the enemy. We have seized about $300,000 worth of ships and tobacco. We are anticipating an attempt on the part of the enemy to fortify Sewall's Point. If they do we shall attack them."

It is the intention of the Government to render West Point Academy even more efficient than heretofore. A number of appointments have been recently made from civilians to occupy Lieutenancies in the regular army.

The health of the Volunteers in and around Washington continues unusually good. Twelve or fifteen of the regiments are already encamped in different localities. The troops manifest the most friendly feelings towards one another, while their general good conduct is remarkable.

Portland, Detroit and Chicago have been constituted new offices of exchange for the United States and Prussia, closed mails to be conveyed *via* England by means of the Grand Trunk Railroad through Canada, and the Canadian line of mail packets plying in Summer between Quebec and Liverpool, and in Winter between Portland and Liverpool. These offices will, in addition to the British and French mails, already regularly dispatched by them, commence to forward closed mails to Prussia *via* Quebec and Liverpool on the 1st of June next.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

THE FEDERAL CAMP AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 19.

There were thousands of visitors at the Pennsylvania camp to-day, observing the movements of the National Guards. The camp is in excellent condition, though in a bad location, but fortunately there is no very heavy rain, or fear of a submergement in the low ground on which the tents are pitched. Religious exercises were held this afternoon.

The Lewis Regiment is also in a good condition, with a few cases of sickness. All desire to move, the uncertainty of stay deterring them from perfecting camp arrangements necessary to their comfort. It is supposed, if they are not soon removed, they will retire into Fort McHenry. The troops are exceedingly lively, engaging in many diversions, such as theatrical performances, gymnastics, etc., in remarkable contrast to the dullness prevailing at Camp Susquehanna. The troops find difficulty in obtaining fresh water. They feasted to-day on roast beef, the first of the season.

Last night, the sentinels at Perryville noticed a signal rocket from the vicinity of Aberdeen, ten miles south of Havre-de-Grace. On its being repeated thrice, Col. DARE started with a force down the road in a special train. When he arrived at Perrymansville, he learned that the rockets were sent up from some point between there and Belair. Before the troops left, they arrested three residents, charged with being concerned in firing the bridges, named WILSON KERR and NECKEL. The troops returned to Aberdeen. Further movements are unknown.

RECAPTURE OF A LIGHTSHIP FROM THE VIRGINIANS.

ANNAPOLIS, Sunday, May 19—9 P. M.

The propeller *Wm. Woodward* returned yesterday, having in tow the South Point Lightship, found up Mill Creek, a branch of the Great Wycomico. They were fired into, and some fifty musket shots exchanged. The two pieces of artillery could not be brought to bear on the enemy, who were concealed in the bushes. Lieut. FLUSHER, in command of the expedition, says Capt. THORNE'S command conducted themselves with the greatest bravery. The Thirteenth Regiment of New-York was jubilant.

A telegram states that last night the wire was cut and the rails torn up at Moascacy, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, some twenty miles this side of Harper's Ferry. It was repaired to-day.

Gen. BUTLER is expected here to-morrow morning to proceed forthwith to Fort Monroe, and command the new military department. Capt. P. F. TURNEY, to whose efficiency and experience so much is owing in the Department of Annapolis, will doubtless accompany him as Quartermaster.

It is a subject of regret that many of the army officers, who have served long and well, are being superceded by inexperienced civilians.

INTERESTING FROM BALTIMORE AND HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, May 19.

The day has been appropriately observed, both in city and camp. Divine service was held in the camp, the bands playing.

The parades were witnessed by thousands of spectators, and crowds visited the encampment during the day.

The Brooklyn Regiment, Col. ABEL WOOD, 980 men, landed at Locust Point to day, and passed directly on to Washington. They are to be followed by other regiments immediately, who will also come by way of Perryville.

The Hon. J. THOMPSON MASON, late Collector of the port of Baltimore, was arrested at Chambersburg yesterday, but released on parole.

A merchant of Baltimore, while visiting the camp a Locust Point, yesterday, was assulted and beaten by a soldier formerly from Baltimore. The case is under investigation, and the officers say full justice will be done the offender.

Trains from Harper's Ferry continue to arrive regularly. A thousand additional Minié muskets were received by the Virginia troops there yesterday from the *North Carolina*. Two batteries of railroad iron, similar to the floating-battery at Charleston, have been erected at the Point of Rocks. A gentleman who saw the troops exercising yesterday in the bayonet drill, says they are perfect in it. A regiment from Southwest Virginia arrived on Friday.

A gentleman who left Richmond yesterday, says that he passed fifteen thousand troops on the railroad in Tennessee, last week, who were *en route* for Virginia, all well armed.

IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY

ANOTHER DESERTER FROM THE REBELS.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., Sunday, May 19.

Judge MASON, arrested yesterday, was released to day and sent over the Maryland line. He was known to entertain secession sympathies, but his character was too high to believe he would condescend to play the spy. There was no authority from the Secretary of War to retain him. His discharge meets with approval amongst the most judicious residents.

A deserter from Harper's Ferry, named STANLEY, from Ohio originally, has arrived here, and reports that there were but twelve pieces of cannon, all told, there, Thursday night.

The Confederate troops, on Friday, visited a Maryland farmer, three miles below the Ferry, killed seven hogs, and drove off three head of cattle in open day-light. They have committed similar depredations on the Maryland side, for ten miles above the Ferry. These are of daily occurrence.

The troops here are not fully equipped. Knapsacks will be here in a few days. The troops expect to receive marching orders Southward every day. They will certainly occupy Hagerstown in a few days.

Unionists, driven out of Virginia are arriving here daily. Sorrowful stories are related by many.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM THE SOUTH.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, May 18.

Reports direct from Grenada, Miss., May 15, refer to active military operations for home protection against apprehended servile insurrection.

The Tennessee and Mississippi Railroad Company, from Memphis to Grenada, discharged hands on account of inability to pay. One operative received a hundred dollar note at six months, which he sold for $62, and had to accept South Carolina bills, on which he had to submit to a large shave.

Our informant was stopped and searched on the road. He describes Memphis in a deplorable state, with troops daily arriving, who are transferred to Fort Randolph.

The universal talk in Memphis is about the ease with which the North can be conquered.

A Union man was hung in Louisiana a few days since for expressing Union sentiments.

There was great military activity in Indianapolis. Five regiments encamped at the new fair grounds, two at the old grounds, and one regiment of Zouaves have gone to Evansville. Indiana has eleven regiments in the field. The war spirit prevails everywhere more intensely than in some important points South.

IMPORTANT FROM PENSACOLA.

OPERATIONS OF THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser.

PENSACOLA, Monday Night, May 13.

Six hundred troops from Georgia and Alabama arrived to day. They are the advanced guard of two thousand recently ordered to this point. They will increase Gen. BRAGGS' command to about ten thousand—every one of them men. The new levies are all well uniformed—among them the "Warrior Guards," of Tuscaloosa.

The popularity of the war still continues, and as an evidence, I will state that a gentleman of wealth, who has heretofore, been unable to connect himself with a cavalry corps, came down and offered two hundred dollars for the place of a sick soldier, likely to be discharged. He was respectfully informed that recruits were not needed, and if they were, there were a score ahead of his application.

Gen. BRAGG has "shut down" on visitors to his camp. The vast crowd that have poured into the city within the last few days, and created such a confusion in camp, has driven him to this stringent measure. His troops have enough labor and military duty to perform, without being annoyed to death in watching after and examining daily the "passes" of hundreds of strangers. This at first glance looks harsh, but no reasonable person, on reflection, can find fault with the order. Persons who have business can visit the quarters of the troops by special permission. Well, I can stand the prohibition as well as most of them—perhaps better.

A three-masted schooner, flying the United States flag, anchored with the fleet this morning. She is probably from Key West with vegetables, whisky and old newspapers for the squadron. Newspapers are always first inquired for of every vessel they overhaul.

A British ship arrived off the bar this evening. I have not been able to ascertain up to the present hour, what decision the fleet made in her case; suppose, however, she will come up. There are none but British and Norwegian flags now in port.

A telegraph line from this place to Warrington is now in course of erection, under Mr. W. H. CADY, of Tennessee. When the war broke out, Mr. CADY resigned a prominent and lucrative position in the telegraph office at Memphis, and attached himself to a Mississippi volunteer company, now on duty in Fort McRae. He has been detached from the service on this business, specially.

A barkantine from the eastward, sailing under United States colors, came up to the fleet this morning. After a short parley she was ordered to "about face" and "cut stick." She was no doubt a Confederacy craft, trying to play Yankee—but it was no go.

PENSACOLA, Monday, May 13, 1861

Positive orders issued to stop visitors to the camp. All civilians found there after a given time will be required to take a musket and be put to work in the Commissary or Quartermaster's Department.

From the Advertiser of the 15th inst.

The schooner referred to in the letter of our Pensacola correspondent arrived at this port last night. From the lips of the owner of the cargo, Mr. J. R. PIKE and a passenger, Mr. C. H. NOBLES, both of New-Orleans, we have the following detailed account of the occurrence, which, to say the least, was as outrageous as it was unusual:

Schooner *Star*, Capt. GAMMON, from New-Orleans, arrived off Pensacola bar on Monday, 10 o'clock A. M.; was boarded by the pilot-boat *Orient*, papers examined, and ordered off. The boarding officer stated that the port of Pensacola was blockaded, and that they had orders to blockade Mobile and the Mississippi, but we could now go into Mobile. After the papers were signed we stood towards Mobile. Shortly after two shots were fired from the cutter across our bows, when we immediately hove to. The cutter then dropped down and ordered us to go alongside the flag-steamer, COM PORTER.

At the time a stiff squall blowed off the shore. We squared immediately for the ship, but when within about an eighth of a mile of her, we received, without any notice, a shot directly under the bowsprit, larboard side. Not knowing what to do, the captain came up the wind, when a second shot was fired at us, and we dropped the anchor. The boarding officer again came aboard and ordered the captain with his papers, on board the flagship, which order was obeyed. No complaint was made by the Commodore against the *Star*, as a reason for his unusual and hostile act of firing into her, but he tried to engage him in conversation. The commodore seemed anxious for information about privateers, supposed to be fitting out at New-Orleans, and spoke particulary of the *Calhoun*. The captain replied that he knew nothing about the matter, but the *Calhoun* was a "no-account vessel," &c. After examining the manifest of the *Star*, the commodore remarked to the captain that he could dispose of that cargo to good advantage by shipping it down to Fort Pickens. The captain replied to this tempting offer that the cargo belonged to Mr. J. R. PIKE, who was aboard the vessel, and who would not be likely to permit it disposed of in such a way.

In the course of conversation the Lieutenant, who was very gentlemanly in his whole demeanor, and recognized Capt. GAMMON as an old acquaintance at Vera Cruz, the former remarked that he wished he was at Vera Cruz again. He said that nearly all the Southerners in the fleet were resigning who could get away. When the Lieutenant brought back the Captain from his visit to the Commodore, he remarked that he had positive orders by telegraph from the flagship, to fire into the *Star*, but he declined to obey them. The *Star* at the time had up the United States flag.

Commodore PORTER, during the interview with the Captain affirmed that he intended to go into the harbor the first foggy night.

IMPORTANT FROM NORFOLK.

OUTRAGES OF THE VIRGINIA SECESSIONISTS.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 19.

The steam gun-boat *Pembroke*, Capt. COFFIN, from Fortress Monroe, 16th inst., arrived at this port this morning. She brings several passengers, including Capt. CHARLES GALE, of the bark *D. C. Pierce*, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Capt JOHNSON, of bark *Ida*, of Boston.

Capt. GALE reports that his bark (the *D. C. Pierce*) was sunk by the rebels at Norfolk, on the 5th inst. Besides losing his vessel, the cargo, and $3,000 in specie, in all valued at $75,000, he was thrown into prison and kept there until released on bail, through the intercession of a friend. Failing to obtain redress, and being closely watched, he made his escape with nine others in a long boat, and reached the frigate *Minnesota* in safety. Capt. GALE'S daughter, who was with him, together with his crew, were in destitute circumstances in Norfolk, and were refused assistance on all hands, more especially by the English Consul, one MEYERS, who, from his own acknowledgment subsequently made in the presence of the officers of the *Minnesota*, had possession of the cargo of sugar and specie, valued fully at $50,000, but refused to give GALE a receipt for it as indemnity to his owners.

Capt. JOHNSON reports that his bark (the *Ida*,) was wrecked near Cape Henry, that he saved the cargo and rigging and shipped it to Norfolk in a schooner, where he was robbed of nearly the whole property and imprisoned for five days, when he made his escape with Capt. GALE.

AFFAIRS AT CAIRO.

CHICAGO, Sunday, May 19.

The *Tribune's* Cairo correspondent says the embargo on supplies now includes all the Kentucky towns unless it can be shown that their home market needs replenishment. This is undesstood to be from instructions from Washington.

Engineer BENHAM, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff, visited Bud's Point this afternoon with a large military escort. He returned after several hours, having thoroughly examined the location. This indicates a speedy occupation of that point by our troops.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

THE MILITARY EXPEDITION TO POTOSI.

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 17.

The Union men of Washington County having been threatened with extermination, and some of them having been driven from Potosi, the County-seat, complaint was made to Gen. LYON, of the St. Louis Arsenal, and that brave and gallant officer determined to give the Union men in that section of the country protection. Accordingly an expedition was planned and put under the command of Capt. COLE, of Company A, Fifth Regiment of United States Volunteers. At 10 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, May 14, Capt. COLE'S command, consisting of some 150 men, left the Arsenal on a special train for their destination. They arrived at Potosi at 3 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, and immediately threw a chain of sentinels around the entire town. Guards were then stationed around the dwellings of the most prominent Secessionists, and, shortly after daylight, some 150 men found themselves prisoners, and were marched off to the Court House. Here the prisoners were formed in line, and by the assistance of a gentleman who had been driven out of Potosi, who knew all of the inhabitants of the place, the Union men were recognized and released, amounting to over half of those taken prisoners. Some fifty of the Secessionists were also released on parole of honor, after subscribing to the usual oath, *not to take up arms against the United States*, and nine of the leaders were marched off to the cars. The guard then made a descent on a secession lead manufactory, and captured some near four hundred pigs of that very useful article in time of war, which belonged to a man who had been furnishing lead to the Southern rebels. The man's name is JOHN DEAN, and is now a prisoner at the Arsenal. It appears he was not satisfied to simply sell the lead to the enemy, in defiance of the authority of the Government, but was engaged with his own team in hauling it to near the Arkansas line, where the traitors could get possession of it without danger. The guard captured several pistols, rifles, shot guns, and a quantity of secession uniforms, most of them unfinished, and some uniform cloth. After being furnished with breakfast and dinner, and very handsomely treated by the Union men of Potosi, and invited to stay a month in that place, at their expense, the command started for home. On their way back, the train made a halt at De Soto, in Jefferson County, where there was to be a grand secession "love feast" and flag raising. Here they found a company of secession cavalry drilling for the occasion, which took to their heels as soon as they got a sight of the United States troops. In their flight the cavalry left some thirty of their horses, which were captured by the troops and placed under guard. The pole, one hundred feet high, on which the rebels were going to fly the secession flag, was soon graced with the Stars and Stripes, amid the wildest enthusiasm of the Union men and Government troops. The next move was to capture the rebel flag, which was known to be in town, and for this agreeable duty Captain COLE detailed a guard of six men, under command of Sergeant WALKER, accompanied by Dr. FRANKLIN, Surgeon of the Fifth Regiment. The guard surrounded the house supposed to contain the flag and Dr. FRANKLIN and Sergeant WALKER entered. After searching in vain for some time, the Doctor thought he observed the lady of the house sitting in rather an uneasy position, and he very politely asked her to rise. At first the lady hesitated, but finding the Doctor's persuasive suavity irresistable, she rose slowly, and lo! the blood-red stripe of the rebel ensign appeared below the lady's hoops. The Doctor, bowing a graceful "Beg pardon, Madam," stooped, and quietly catching hold of the saucy color, carefully delivered the lady of a secession flag 30 feet long and 9 feet wide. The Doctor bore off his prize in triumph to the camp, where the troops greeted him with wild shouts, and characterized his feat as the crowning glory of the occasion. Here the troops captured another rebel leader, and after placing 30 men, under Lieut. MURPHY, to guard the Union flag, and the 30 horses, Capt. COLE'S command started on their way. At Victoria, the train stopped a moment, when another Secessionist came up, hurraaing for JEFF. DAVIS, and quick as thought the ardent rebel was surrounded by a half-dozen bayonets, and marched into the cars a prisoner of war, and the train moved on. They arrived at the Arsenal about 6½ o'clock P. M., where a crowd of soldiers and visitors awaited them. The spoils were unloaded, and the prisoners marched to safe and comfortable quarters. Gen. LYON received them in the spirit of a true soldier, and the troops gave three cheers for Gen. LYON, three for Col. BLAIR, and three for the Stars and Stripes, and then caught the secession flag and tore it into shreds in a twinkling. The names of the prisoners are as follows:

John Dean, taken out of the cars at the Arsenal in the morning; W. A. Mathews, Stephen T. Dunklin, Joseph Dunklin, Wm. J. Slater, C. S. Clark, Ed. Willoughby, L. W. Casey, Patrick Doyle, N. B. Buck, editor of Potosi *Miner*; Dr. Wyatt, of Jefferson County, and D. Smith, of Victoria.

The following is the notice of the recession meeting and "Southern love-feast" that *was to be* at De Soto, which appeared in the De Soto *Herald*, and the names of the distinguished rebel speakers to address the crowd:

FLAG RAISING AND STATE RIGHTS MEETING.

On Thursday, May 16, there will be raised in De Soto, a pole 100 feet high, and to its top will be run up a splendid flag 30 feet long and 9 feet in width, the gift of the patriotic ladies of Valle and Platen townships to the State Rights Party.

The following gentlemen have been invited and are expected to attend and address the people who will congregate here on that day: Hon. G. G. Vest, of Boonville; Hon. C. C. Zeigler, of Ste. Genevieve; Hon. S. B. Churchill, Judge Wm. M. Cook, and Matt. R. Cullen, Esq., of St. Louis; Hon. M. P. Cayce, of Farmington; Judge D. E. Perryman and William A. Matthews, Esq., of Potosi; Hon. Philip Pipkin, of Ironton; Col. Ferd. Kennett, Abner Green, Esq., John L. Thomas, Esq., and Hon. Francis Hagan, of Jefferson.

An excellent brass band will be in attendance to furnish soul-stirring music. A cordial invite is given to all the State Rights men, women and children in Southeast Missouri to attend this great Southern love feast!

This is the second victory over the rebels of Missouri which has been accomplished by her own gallant sons, and which will be followed up in quick succession until treason is driven from the soil of the State.

PERSECUTION FOR THE UNION'S SAKE

The following is copied from the St. Louis *Democrat*, of the 17th:

Last night *thirteen families* arrived in our city by the Pacific Railroad train. They are the victims of persecution by the Secessionists in the towns of Tipton, California, Sedalia, and other stations along the line of the railroad. They are all Americans, some of them men of large families and property. We have procured the names of some of them, which are as follows: JOHN INGRAHAM, of Cooper County; A. J. FISH and family of six children, of California; STRAWART HOGE, of Tipton; W. R. CASE and six children, of Tipton.

These persons report that a reign of terror exists in the country from which they have fled. They were waited upon and ordered to leave in twenty-four hours. Numbers of those who are unable to get away had been compelled to join companies, and swear to fight against the General Government. To declare for the Union is to put one's life in danger.

All these families were kindly taken into the Clarendon Hotel last night.

THE VOLUNTEERING EXCITEMENT.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE-GUARD.

This Regiment, Col. J. HOBART WARD leaves for East New-York to-day and are going into encampment there. Annexed is a list of the officers: Col. J. H. Hobart Ward; Lieut.-Col. Addison Farnsworth; Adjutant Wm. A. Herring; Quartermaster C. J. Murphy; Major J. Decatur Potter; Company A, Capt. Daniel E. Gavitt, First Lieut. C. J. Murphy, Second Lieut. J. Henry Coburn; Company B, Capt. Eugene McGrath, First Lieut. Alex. Roberts, Second Lieut. Robert S. Watson; Company C, Capt. Robert F. Allison, First Lieut. Adolphus Schaffer, Second Lieut. Aug. Funk; Company D, Capt. John T. Harrold, First Lieut. Isaac Jollie, Second Lieut. Wm. H. Lewis; Company E, Capt. Oliver A. Tilden, First Lieut. Louis A. Darling, Second Lieut. Joseph B. Clark; Company F, Capt. Hugh McQuade, First Lieut. John M. Cooney, Second Lieut. John Shipman; Company G, Capt. George F. Britton, First Lieut. Gerald C. Brown, Second Lieut. Thomas F. Hamlin; Company H, Capt. George M. Dennett, First Lieut. John Brady, Jr., Second Lieut. Francis B. Lane; Company I, Capt. ——, First Lieut. Harding Weston, Second Lieut. Edwin A. Tenney; Company K, Capt. James L. Carnes, First Lieut. Wm. A. Herring, Second Lieut. Owen Lloyd.

MR. BRISTOW'S CONCERT.

Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW'S monster patriotic Union Concert, in aid of the Volunteer Fund, established for the benefit of those who go to the war, will take place next Saturday, May 25, at the Academy of Music. He will be assisted by the New-York Philharmonic Society and nearly all the best artists in the City, including Miss C. Hinckley, Miss M. Brainard, Madame Anna Bishop, Madame Stoepel, Miss Bowcroft, Messrs. Aynesley Cook, J. R. Thomas, George W. Wooster and others. Also Mr. S. B. MILLS, Professors EBEN and DAHLEN, &c., &c., with a full and efficient orchestra. Gen. JOHN A. DIX is chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, sustained by a host of highly influential names. Among them are Simeon Draper, Comptroller HAWS, Hon. Fernando Wood, Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG, Rev. Dr. Armitage, Rev. Dr. Hutton, Hon. Hamilton Fish and very many others. The excellence of this most noble enterprise commends it to all good and true patriots. It is one in which rich and poor can unite. They will undoubtedly flock thither next Saturday, and fill the house from floor to ceiling.

THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

It was expected that Bibles would be presented to the Sickles Brigade at the City Assembly Rooms yesterday afternoon. The expectant visitors were, however, disappointed by a notice posted on the door, setting forth that the Brigade was quartered at One-hundred and-third-street, E. R. The office of the Brigade is still in the basement of the City Hall.

PARK BARRACKS.

Religious services did not take place at the Park Barracks yesterday, owing to the expected arrival of the Third Regiment, Col. TOWNSEND. The Regiment arrived about 3 P. M., on the *Alida*, and proceeded immediately to their quarters, where they soon rejoiced in what was decidedly acceptable—a hearty meal.

THE REGIMENT AT FORT SCHUYLER.

The encampment at Fort Schuyler, Col. DURYEA'S Fifth Regiment of Volunteers, was yesterday visited by some thousand or fifteen hundred persons to witness a dress parade and drill. Those who have watched the progress of this corps since it encamped at the fort express the highest admiration of their advanced state, particularly in the handling of the musket. Their performances were frequently applauded by the spectators. Military gentlemen assert that one month's attention to the manual in their present quarters, under the master hand of Col. DURYEA, would make the Fifth Volunteers equal to the Seventh Regiment in all the requirements of the soldier. The regiment expects to receive marching orders on Tuesday.

THE SANDY HOOK ENCAMPMENT.

Col. MCCHESNEY desires to correct the reports put in circulation touching the alleged bad and deficient provisions for his regiment. He states that, with the exception of the first two or three days, they have had good rations and abundance of them. The men are reported to be in good spirits.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Twenty-five recruits are wanted for the Second Regiment, Col. TOMPKINS, already accepted by Government, and now in Washington. None but single men, and those who can read and write, will be taken. Apply at the Armory, corner of Seventh street and Third-avenue.

AN EXCELSIOR STANDARD-BEARER.

Mr. THOS. W. DAVIDSON, the young man who performed the daring feat of raising the Stars and Stripes on the pinnacle of Trinity Church and St. Paul's, offers his services, free of charge, to do the same thing on any church-steeple in New-York or Brooklyn. Mr. DAVIDSON is a rigger by trade, and is possessed of that excelsior patriotism which believes that no height is too lofty to bear the Star Spangled Banner, or too difficult of access to deter him from fixing it there. A letter addressed to him at the Post-office will be promptly attended to.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

Col. TOMPKIN'S Regiment, that has been under canvas on the Battery for some time past, will leave today for Washington, by way of Baltimore. The Regiment will leave the encampment at 10 o'clock.

NATIONAL UNION VOLUNTEERS.

Col. CALVIN E. PRATT'S Regiment, now quartered in the Park Barracks, will be removed to other quarters, further up town.

PRESIDENT'S LIFE-GUARD.

The gentlemen composing the official corps of this regiment were yesterday the recipients of quite a compliment from the Union Defence Committee. They formed in line and marched from the head-quarters, corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, to the waiting-room of the Committee, where their commanding officer, Col. GOODWIN, intimated to the person in charge his desire of an inspection of his corps. They were immediately admitted by order of the Chairman, Mr. SIMEON DRAPER, to the private office of the Committee, and reviewed by the members then present. Mr. DRAPER, we are informed, expressed himself highly pleased at the appearance of the officers, and proffered such aid, within his official capacity, as would advance the speedy completion of the organization.

WESTCHESTER CHASSEURS.

This regiment, under command of Col. LANSING, is about to leave the old quarters, No. 73 Broadway, and go into barracks on Forty-ninth street, North River.

FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Four hundred men belonging to this regiment left the City yesterday, for Nieuw Dorp, Staten Island, where they will be quartered. The remainder of Col. BAKER'S command will go to-day.

ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

Eight hundred men have already been recruited for this regiment. Two companies from Albany and one from Troy will arrive here in a day or two, and attach themselves to Col. J. LAFAYETTE RIKE'S regiment. Recruits are received in the large tent erected on Union-square.

CONSTITUTION GUARD.

One company

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 18.

$10,000	U.S. 6s '81, Reg.	89	25	Erie R. As. Stock..	20¾
10,000	do	88¾	100	Harlem Railroad..	11¾
14,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	87¾	100	do	11¾
4,500	Tres. 12 P c. N's.	101¾	50	Har. R. Pref	s30 27¾
3,000	Tenn. St. 6's, 90.	42¾	25	do	28
2,000	do	43¾	50	Mich. Cen. R	44¾
2,000	do	44	150	do	44¾
3,000	do	s3 42¾	15	do	44¾
15,000	Vir. State 6s	s10 45	200	Mich. So. & N. I. R	12¾
2,000	do	42¾	200	Ill. Cent R. Scrip	65¾
13,000	do	46	100	do	65¾
2,000	Missouri State 6s	38¾	525	do	65¾
24,000	do	38¾	150	do	65¾
4,000	do	38¾	100	do	s10 64¾
7,000	E. R. 2M. B. ex. '64	97	100	do	136 64
4,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	35	100	do	s10 64
100	Canton Company	9	100	do	s10 64¾
50	do	8¾	200	do	c 65¾
10	Del. & H. Canal Co	84	650	do	65¾
10	Pac. Mail S. Co.	60¾	50	do	s3 65¾
100	do	opg 60¾	10	Clev., Col. & Cin R.	92½
10	do	b15 60¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R	54½
50	do	s30 60	50	Clev. & Tol. R	23¾
50	do	opg 60¾	250	do	23¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R	72¾	100	do	23¾
900	do	72¾	50	Chi. & R. Is. R	36¼
100	do	s30 71¾	100	do	36¼
100	do	bnwk 72¾	150	do	36
100	do	s5 72	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	58
50	do	s10 71¾	22	New Jersey R	113
150	do	s30 71¾	29	Ter. Hau. & Rich. R.	95
100	Erie Railroad	21¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s '81, Cou.	87¾	7	N. Y. Central R.	72
7,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Coup	78	50	do	s5 71¾
500	N. Car. St. 6s	58	50	do	s30 71
2,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42¾	50	do	s10 71¾
3,000	do	42	350	do	s3 71¾
11,000	Virg. St. 6s	s10 45	50	Hudson R. R.	35
1,000	do	45¾	150	Mich. Cen. R.	43¼
1,000	do	44	250	do	43¼
4,000	do	45¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	12¾
4,000	Mo. State 6s	38	50	Panama R	s30 106
3,000	do	37¾	17	do	106¼
2,000	do	s3 38	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	s3 64¾
2,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs	81¾	100	do	64¾
10	Metropolitan Bank	87	200	do	s3 64¾
10	Am. Ex. Bank	80	50	Cleve. C. & Cin. R.	93
63	Penn. Coal Co	76	150	Galena & C. R	58½
150	Cleve. & Toledo R.	23	50	do	s10 58
150	Chicago & R. I. R.	35	100	do	58¾
100	do	s30 34¾	400	do	b10 58¾

MONDAY, May 20—A. M.

The extra notice from the Treasury Department, issued on Saturday, in regard to the remainder of the Public Loan, authorized by the Act of February 8, we understand to mean that large responses having already been received to the first programme and circular of the New York Committee in favor of Convertible Treasury Bills at par, the Secretary will decline to issue a Funded 6 ₱ cent. Stock at any considerable discount. To make this acceptable to all parties, and to allow a general participation by the public in the award of Treasury paper, the time for distribution has been postponed to Saturday next, May 25. We believe it was at no time the wish of the Administration to incur a heavy discount on the Loans of the Government, at the outset of the War, and as one of the closing acts of the last Congress was to place, at the discretion of the President, the mere popular form of negotiation in Treasury paper of $50 and upward, convertible into Funded Stock at any time in two years, the Department is especially anxious to avoid the direct sale of such Stock much below its par value, until the new Congress, to meet on the 4th of July, can be consulted on the whole subject of the Public Credit and the Money wants of the Government. The Secretary of the Navy finds himself the better enabled to do this, with the remainder of the authority of February 8, $8,994,000 in amount, first, because of the prompt and liberal intimations from New-York and New-England, (and probably from a number of the leading public contractors for Army and Navy supplies and transports,) that the Convertible Treasury paper will be entirely acceptable at par; and secondly, because the War expenditures of the present and succeeding month, large as the scale of preparation is, will not demand as much Money as was at one time apprehended. It is particularly gratifying to know that the condition and prospects of the Treasury are thus placed in a position of high credit and comparative independence. The fact indicates an able and judicious administration of the War and Treasury Departments, rather than a questionable economy or want of vigor and promptness. The Sub-Committee of Bankers who returned from Washington last week, Messrs. JAMES GALLATIN and GEORGE S. COE, suggested to the Secretary the sale of the present Loan in a Funded Stock, at about the market rate, 88@90 ₱ cent., or on terms which would make the Money cost to the Government, and pay to the lender about the New-York legal maximum of interest, 7 ₱ cent. To do this, and no more, a 20-year 6 ₱ cent. Stock would have to average 90.51 ₱ cent. The suggestion was held under advisement. But on the return of the Committee, and after an informal conference between about thirty of the Associated Banks, on Friday afternoon, it was found that from the contrariety of views as to the rate for a round offer, this course of negotiation, besides involving a change of programme and disappointing a large number of prompt and patriotic Bankers, who had applied to take Treasury paper at par, might fail of meeting the views of the Secretary, in regard to price, and possibly compromise the future high credit of the Government as a borrower. The determination arrived at, therefore, on Saturday, is concurred in by all the parties in consultation, including the members of the Sub-Committee, whose chief aim, in common with all the great Merchants and Bankers of this City and of New-England, is to accommodate the Government in the promptest and best way for its own credit and convenience.

The Trade of the past week was active in the receipt, sale and export of Breadstuffs and Provisions, and a good business continues to be done in Army and Navy supplies and clothing, and the labor thus employed and the means distributed by the Government, afford considerable relief to the otherwise dull and unsatisfactory condition of general trade. The Import entries of Dry-Goods have fallen off to an inconsiderable weekly average, and the amount marketed is even smaller than the entries. Of general Foreign merchandise, also, the current Import is far below the same time last Spring, and the sales now making comparatively light. The importers are thus reduced to small remittances abroad, though the drawback of light sales is by no means so serious as the absence of collections, and the necessity of extensions of credit on the business of last fall and winter. The rates of Exchange on London, which manifested firmness through the previous week, and steadiness for last Wednesday's mail, relapsed into dullness and fell off ½ ₱ cent. for the mail of Saturday, closing 105¾@106¼ for Bank and Bankers' bills, and 104@105¼ as the range for Merchant bills. Money is temporarily placed at 5@6 ₱ cent., by outside lenders, while the business in discounts is mainly confined to the Banks, with some of whom the offerings of good paper has materially fallen off. The line of Loans and Discounts on the statement to be made up this afternoon will probably be lower than last Monday, and the Specie average something higher from the disbursements of the Sub-Treasury, where the present balance is $7,867,542, against $8,588,902 at the close of the previous week. On the Loan of the Government to be awarded next Saturday, the Secretary will want the money to be placed in the Sub-Treasury on or before Saturday week, 1st June; but a considerable share of the Loan is likely to be awarded to the Banks of New-England, who will have the option of depositing in Boston.

The Import Entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,328,479, against $6,360,840 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce are $2,366,166, against $939.509 same week last year. No report of Specie Export for the week has been received. The same week last year, the amount shipped was $1,251,000.

According to the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade at this port for ten months of the current Treasury year, which we published a few days since, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise from July 1, 1860, to 30th April, (ult.) amounted to.....$171,600,000
Add three weeks in May..... 8,183,802

Total to date.....$179,753,802
Against same time 1860..... 208,259,567

Decrease since 1st July.....$28,505,765

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported,) from 1st July, 1860, to 30th April, 1861.....$102,561,000
Add three weeks in May..... 6,813,571

Total to date.....$109,374,571
Against same time 1860..... 69,245,166

Increase to date.....$40.139,405

The Exports of Specie from New-York from 1st July, 1860, to the present date, are.....$23,487,000
Against same time 1860..... 47,852,000

Decrease to date.....$24,365,000

The receipts of Gold from California, Europe, and the West Indies from 1st July, 1860, to date, are as follows:

From California.....$61,708,000
Foreign Gold direct..... 25,134,000
Foreign Gold *via* Boston..... 5,334,000

Total since 1st July.....$92,176,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

New 6 ₱ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1881	89@89
New-York Central	71¾@71¾
New-York and Erie	21¾@23¼@20¾@21¾
Reading	31@32@30¾
Rock Island	35¾@36¼@35
Michigan Guaranteed	28¼@27¾
Michigan Southern	13@12¾
Michigan Central	44¾@44
Toledo	23¼@23¼
Galena	59@60¾@58¾
Illinois Central	62@66¾@64¾
Panama	101@101
Pacific Mail*	63¼@60¼
Missouris	37¾@35@38¼@38
Virginias	45¼@43@46
Tennessees	45¾@42
Hudson River	35¼@35¼
Harlem Preferred	27¾@26@28@27¾
Burlington and Quincy	58@58
Harlem, Common	10¾@11¾

* Ex-Div.

The Stock dealings of the past week were generally steady, and on several descriptions firm, up to Saturday afternoon, when the Railway Share list was weak nearly all round, and the market left off dull. The most decided activity through the week was in Illinois Central Shares, which continued in demand to make good previous contracts, as they fell due; the price rising at one time to 66¾ ₱ cent, and heavy sales and settlements being made between 65@66 ₱ cent. The deliveries appeared to be less difficult on Saturday, and the price fell back in the afternoon to 64½@¾. Next to this Stock, the most uniformly active movement was in the Stocks of the Border States of the South. Large parcels of these came forward, from day to day, from various Northwestern and nearer sources, while the demand, partly of a speculative character, and partly on orders from the South, keeps well up to the supply. Virginias were scarce at the close of the week and brought 46 ₱ cent. cash, and one or two orders for North Carolinas advanced the price from 54 up to 58@60 ₱ cent. Tennessees on the other hand, were offered at 3½@3 ₱ cent. lower at the close than the best sales of the week. Missourias broke down at one time to 35 ₱ cent., but this brought forward large orders, and the price went up to 38½, closing 38 ₱ cent. There was much steadiness of demand in the Federal Stocks, and a rise on the Coupon Sixes of 1881 of 1 ₱ cent. and on the Coupon Fives of 1874 of 2 ₱ cent. But for the impression up to Saturday noon that the coming Loan might be awarded in a Funded Stock, the probability is that the advance would have been more decided, as the amounts offered at the Board are at no time very considerable. Treasury paper of the January issue was also firm, 101½ for the 12 ₱ cents. The market for the Railway Shares was adversely affected on Saturday by the increased difficulties at Chicago with the Illinois Free Bank Currency, the inference being drawn that the depreciation of this money must fall to some extent on the Railway lines that receive it, besides operating against the free movements of grain into Chicago, which the farmers may be unwilling to sell for such currency. The whole trouble, we apprehend, is about coming to a crisis, and the probability is, that a specie standard of trade will have to be adopted and the discarded currency sold in the market for what the securities lodged with the Auditor may be supposed to be worth. The number of "good banks"—so called because their issues are based on Federal and Illinois or other Free State Stocks—we understand to be now reduced to about ten, out of 80 or 90 banks of issue in the State. Another adverse influence on the Street was quoted on Saturday from the telegraphic announcement of another bank failure in Albany, which we find thus referred to in the *Evening Journal*:

"The Bank of the Capitol suspended payment and closed its doors about 11 o'clock this morning. We use the word suspension in regard to it, rather than the word failure, for the reason that although its losses will seriously impair its capital, yet *its billholders and depositors we believe to be unquestionably safe.*

The Bank had a paid up capital of $519,000. It had enjoyed a good reputation—was believed to have been well managed, and its stoppage was unexpected to our community.

This second bank failure in our city is most unfortunate; but we trust it will not be attended with any loss beyond that which the stockholders will sustain. The wise provisions of law which, in both the recent failures, secures the billholder at once and effectually, and the depositor also in due time, prove the efficacy and importance of the safeguards thrown about our moneyed institutions.

There are various reports current in regard to the cause of this failure. But they are not sufficiently tangible, as we go to press, to justify their publication. The facts will, in due time, be given to the public officially."

The Coal shipments from all the regions, sum up last week, as follows:

	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	1861. Week.	1861. Total.
P. & R. R. R.	29 979	684,531	35,189	593,920
Schuyl Canal	32,084	272,357	30,227	211,498
do. Val. R. R.	13,632	246,363	14,726	335,202
Lehigh Canal	30 542	363,842	25,559	117 279
Scranton S'th	17 387	256 507	20,356	257,582
Do. North	5 643	54,113	5,656	75 332
Penna. Coal Co.	27,839	31,565	23,595	44,753
Lel. & Hud Co.	18,189	27,261	20,456	45,516
Wyoming So.	—	26,342	—	24,528
Broad Top	3,790	64,624	3,845	54 209
Shamokin	4,641	45 920	2,714	55 383
Trevorton	—	26,717	—	16,536
Sh. Mt., H. T.	—	21,449	—	15 818
Lykens Valley	—	17 770	—	20 690
Total	183,526	2,009.701	180,293	1,883,336

The demand for Lump and Steamboat Coal continues fair—but for prepared is rather dull. The *Miners' Journal* says that dealers abroad who desire to lay in stocks of prepared Coal will find it a favorable time to do so, as the rates of toll and transportation will be advanced in July 15 cents and in September 15 cents ₱ ton more. We learn (adds that paper) that some dealers abroad doubt it, but we are positively assured that such will be the case.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* thus refers to the Government Loan on Treasury Bills:

"We have no positive information of what will be done by the Philadelphia Banks, but we have no doubt they will do in the matter what is not only proper but liberal. There seems but one sentiment among our banks and capitalists, and that is that the Government shall be made entirely easy in its finances. It is stated that the Banks of Massachusetts are making arrangements to take their share of this new issue of Treasury notes at par. The moneyed men of Boston are fully agreed to this policy. The Providence Banks have already agreed in take their proportionate share, and New-York will undoubtedly follow this example, so that we may expect the entire fourteen millions will be taken at par."

The following are the latest mail quotations for exchange on New York received by J. T. Van Vleck, No. 4 Broad street.

May 17—Philadelphia	par.
May 17—Boston	par.
May 10—New-Orleans	par @ ¾d.
May 10—Mobile	par @ ¾d.
	Premium.
May 17—Baltimore	¾ @ 1
May 17—Washington	4 @ 4¾
May 16—Chicago	16 @19
May 16—Milwaukee	8 @ 9
May 16—Cleveland	1 @ 1¾
May 15—St. Louis	12 @13
May 14—Louisville	1¾@ 2
May 14—Detroit	1 @ 1¾
May 15—Cincinnati	2 @ 2¾
May 16—Pittsburgh	3 @ 3¾
May 16—Canada	¾ @ 1
May 15—Lafayette, Ind	1 @ 1¾
May 15—Laporte, Ind	1 @ 1¾

FLORA TEMPLE AND PRINCESS.—The race between these famous mares is to come off on the Fashion Course on Tuesday next. We understand that some parties have reported that *Princess* is lame. Such is not the case. She is sound as a dollar, and never went better in her life. A splendid race may be confidently expected.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

CAMP CAMERON, Washington, May 16, 1861.

A number of anonymous scribblers have seen fit to send letters to the New-York press reflecting on the supposed intention of the Seventh Regiment to break up their encampment and return home on the expiration of the thirty days for which they were mustered in. With the vast issues at stake in the present war, and with the necessity of shaking all minor matters in the great struggle before us, the members of the Seventh have refrained from noticing these attacks, but I know, from being daily with the *twelve hundred and twenty-one* members, that every man among them feels that these attacks are entirely uncalled for and untrue in every particular. The Seventh came to Washington on special service to protect the Capitol from a threatened invasion. An urgent request was sent to New-York, asking if they would volunteer until others could relieve them." Gen. SANDFORD communicated this to Col. LEFFERTS, Wednesday night, April 17, at 11 P. M., at their Armory. With this specific understanding, the members assembled the next night; orders were issued, and *nine hundred and ninety-one men* were ready to start with only *twenty-fur hours'* notice. Vast commercial interests were cast aside as naught compared with the danger that menaced the national Capitol; family ties were forcibly broken, sick parents, wives and little ones were left in many cases to strangers' hands, and New-York witnessed the superb spectacle, on the 19th of April, of the flower of her citizen soldiery rushing to battle, moved by one mighty impulse. With the massacre at Baltimore, and the suspension of the mail here for four days, the Washingtonians expected every moment that the city would be attacked by foes *within* as well as without; and when the Seventh at last arrived without the loss of a man, they were hailed everywhere as saviours. As they marched up Pennsylvania avenue, the people in their overwrought feelings broke the ranks, and grasped the hands of New-York's *National Guard* with tears of joy. The Clay Battalion, the Lane Guard, the President, his entire Cabinet and Gen. SCOTT, have repeatedly expressed their great indebtedness; yet these dirty slurs are circulating through New-York "that they are sick of soldiering," and that "you will never see them in the camp again after the thirty days are over." I know of numerous instances of clerks belonging to the regiment who have families depending on them, who have lost their situations from leaving, and others who will lose theirs from the failure of firms they are with. They can meet all these things, but they do not like their *honor* as soldiers questioned. They wish New-York to understand that when they return, they stand ready at a moment's notice to respond again, if the Capital or any other city is in peril, and that after they have arranged their affairs, and settled business matters, many stand ready to join a battalion, and enlist for the war—be it three years or be it twenty. But as thousands are offering now, they only ask that the Seventh Regiment, who were the *very first* to respond, and the *only Regiment that left without a single recruit in the ranks*, may be allowed to go home, according to the explicit agreement with the authorities at Washington, and attend to those duties which are equally sacred with the call of patriotism. JASPER.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

AID TO THE ARMY HOSPITALS.

In this hour of patriotic fervor, when benevolent forethought seems to animate all who can in any way afford aid and comfort to the soldier, it might be well to make such suggestions as will systemize these efforts. The daily experience of different societies and sewing circles proves, that a saving in time and labor can be effected, as well as advantage gained on all sides by comparing notes; finding out what is most needed, and what changes in model or material, he circumstances call for. There *must* be a head to every organization, and this head should be cognizant of all its members, and be accessible to them.

For this purpose the New-York Medical Association has established a depot for the reception or concentration of all goods made and intended for the sick and wounded of the army. They have so perfected their arrangements as to have a constant correspondence between their body and the seat of war; and they are made aware from day to day, what articles are or will be in demand.

By the kindness of Col. M. M. VAN BUREN, the suits of rooms on the first-floor, right, of the Spingler Institute Building has been transformed into—first, a room where patterns and models of such articles as will be required, are kept on exhibition. Second, a grand receiving-room, where made up articles are deposited from various quarters, and are here assorted and packed into appropriate receptacles. Third, an apartment provided with all appurtenances for properly securing, making and sending off the numerous boxes, packages, &c.

These arrangements completed and presided over, as they are, by such men as VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., President, and JOHN W. GREEN, M. D., Secretary, offer a means of transfer at once the safest and most expeditious, as well as the least troublesome and expensive, to all coöperating societies.

The articles of which there is at present an insufficient supply, are—ring-pads, splint cushions, oiled silk, adhesive plaster, binders' board, blankets and lint. Other things, such as litters for carrying the sick, knapsacks, lanterns, bed-pans, &c., &c., which must be purchased from the manufacturers, will of course require money—any donations of which useful article will be properly disbursed. Hospital blankets are much more desirable for being white, while colored ones do very well for camp and out-door purposes, where they are confined to the use of one individual. The fact of colored blankets hiding the appearance of stains, filth, &c, &c., is an objection, where running sores and fevers succeed each other in a bed, and unperceived scabs or diseased perspiration is liable to be retained about the bedclothes.

Those who prepare flannel bandages to be used in dysentery, will do well to remember that the desirable dimensions are four feet in length, and fourteen inches in width, with the ends well turned over and hemmed down. There is no probability of too great a number of Havelocks being provided; many men are now suffering for the want of this simple protection against a hot sun.

The exhibition-room is quite a museum in its way, developing some designs more patriotic than useful; for instance, instead of the small round bachelor pincushion, to be worn in the vest-pocket, we noticed a number resembling more a small pillow in dimensions, and elaborated with pins set in such a way as to form words of cheer, as the following—"For the Brave," "Union and Constitution," "Rebellion must be crushed." And yet another, which would form a tolerably good shield if laid over the heart, was simply decorated with a large lone star, under which were the initials of the fair maker.

Last and by no means least, among this curious collection stands a bag of flax grown in 1812 upon the farm of Gen. PUTNAM, at Pomfret, Conn., and which, it was moved and seconded by some members of the Executive Committee, should be made into a rope to hang JEFF. DAVIS with.

WHAT A SON OF HENRY CLAY THINKS.

THOMAS H. CLAY, a son of HENRY CLAY, writes as follows from his home in Ashland to a female friend residing in another part of Kentucky:

MY DEAR: There is nothing in the present condition of our country which affects me so profoundly as the condition in which the women and children are brought. Could the conspirators against the integrity of our Union have foreseen this, they must have had the hearts of fiends. But I hold that the masses are everywhere honest, and have been precipitated by ambitious and unprincipled politicians in the South into revolution. On the 4th inst., our gallant people of Kentucky proclaimed again at the ballot-box their unswerving devotion to the Union and their unalterable love to the Stars and Stripes, that banner which your own true-hearted husband gloriously upheld on sea and land whilst in the service of the Federal Government. I know and partake of his warm and impulsive nature, and do not wonder at his being somewhat impelled by it. The same blood flows through our veins, and I have no doubt we felt equally indignant at the President's Proclamation. But, educated as a lawyer, and much of my life having been given to study and reflection, residing in the country, removed from the excitements of a city life, I have examined, and I believe fully digested the whole subject. The aggression of the South at Fort Sumter has united the entire North. Can it be wondered at, that the heart of the entire Northern and Northwestern States is at last fired? For years the Rhetts and *id omne genus* in South Carolina have sought to destroy the Union. The motto of the old Democratic Party was always rule or ruin. The election of JAMES BUCHANAN as President of the United States, and the corrupt and timid policy of his Administration have afforded these traitors an opportunity to unmask their designs, and the hope that they could carry them through without opposition from the Federal Government. How far they have succeeded, the gloom and sorrow on the brow and in the heart of every patriot show. All the people of the States are thoroughly aroused. The tramp of armed men in the cities, in the villages, on the mountains, and in the plains, is everywhere resounding. Gen. SCOTT is at his head-quarters in Philadelphia, calmly and quietly securing in his net all the seceded States, and aided by the blockade now established on the ports of the revolutionary States, is quietly awaiting the time for action. We of Kentucky are determined to maintain neutrality. Our Legislature is now in session; we shall vote arms, &c., for the purpose of effecting this. Notwithstanding the secession proclivities of our Governor and his administration, we, of the Senate and House of Representatives, the true exponents of the popular sentiment of Kentucky, are determined that neither our hands nor the hands of our people shall be imbued in the blood of our Northern or our Southern brethren.

* * * Are we not in the true position? Our Border Slave State Convention will be held, and we hope nothing but good from it. It is our firm determination to do, as far as in us lies, our whole duty, and, with a merciful God, we will have results. You and I are both professed Christians. Have we any right to doubt the interposition of our Heavenly King? He rules the affairs of nations as well as men. Let our prayers daily ascend to his throne for deliverance from the evils by which we are surrounded.

PROCEEDINGS OF STATE MILITARY BOARD.

At a meeting of the Board of State Officers named in an act entitled "An act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defence," passed April 16, 1861, held at the Executive Chamber on the 17th day of May, 1861,

The Comptroller moved to take from the tab'e the following preamble and resolution offered by the Secretary of State on the 15th inst., which was carried:

Whereas, Applications have been made to this Board from various portions af the State, of companies for orders of inspection, preparatory to their being accepted into service, and formed into regiments, and

Whereas, Many of these companies so applying are known to be composed of men well drilled and mostly equipped, and affording well grounded assurance if accepted into service, that they will prove to be amongst the most efficient soldiers whom the Government is calling upon to aid it in preserving its integrity, and sustaining its institutions and laws, and

Whereas, It is believed that this State will soon be called upon to furnish additional troops, and the inevitable effect of rejecting the proffered services of these companies at this time will be almost universal disappointment and dissatisfaction, and must create difficulties hereafter in bringing these disbanded and disheartened men into the service of the country, and

Whereas, There is now no certainty that the quota of 30,000 men authorized by the act of April 16 1861, has been filled by previous acceptances; now, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board will accept into the service such companies as upon inspection shall be found to be full and are ready and anxious to be mustered into immediate service and volunteer to serve for two years, and will proceed without delay to form them into Regiments, and either tender them at once to the General Government or order them to rendezvous at such places as may be hereafter designated, so that they may be in a position to meet any sudden demand that may be made for their services, and be ready at a moment's notice to rally at the call of their country to the defence of its rights and the protection of its flag.

Mr. MYERS moved to amend the preamble and resolution by striking out all after the words "institutions and laws," and inserting as follows:

And, whereas, The Secretary of War, by a late telegram, seems unwilling to receive more than twenty-eight of the thirty eight regiments agreed by him to be received, but it is expected he will still receive the whole thirty-eight; and

Whereas, Twenty-six of said regiments are already organized and officered in full, and the regimental officers of two more elected and the regiments formed, and other companies are now formed and accepted, or having filed their applications are awaiting only inspection and acceptance, more than sufficient to form the remaining regiments, exclusive of those who have applied since the 7th inst., each officer and man of whom have acquired the right to be received in the order of their enrollment, and a denial of which right would be an act of bad faith on the part of the State and of gross injustice on the part of this Board; and

Whereas, Inasmuch as this Board has no shadow of authority by law to enlist more than 30,000 men, or thirty-eight regiments, the acceptance by them of full regiments from the cities whose applications were not filed before the 7th inst., will operate to exclude just so many of the country companies; and

Whereas, The funds provided by the Legislature will not more than uniform arm and equip thirty-eight regiments; having no means to subsist or pay such as the General Government will not receive, and the Constitution we are sworn to support forbids any debt to be contracted for that purpose so that to organize a force beyond what the United States will accept, would be not only a wicked but useless act, inasmuch as they must be at once disbanded for want of both authority and means to maintain them; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board will receive, arm and equip thirty-eight regiments, including those already organized, and no more. That each company shall be entitled to be received, if full, when called upon in its order of priority, and none shall be supplanted by companies of later application, through any favoritism, political, personal or local.

The question being on accepting the amendment, the Yeas and Nays were called, and it was determined in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS—The Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General—3.

NAYS—The Secretary of State and State Engineer and Surveyor—2.

The Chair put the question whether the Board would agree to the preamble and resolution as amended, and it was determined in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS—The Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General—3.

NAYS—The Secretary of State and State Engineer and Surveyor—2.

The Comptroller moved that a copy of the foregoing, certified by the Secretary, be published in the NEW-YORK TIMES, New York *Tribune*, Albany *Atlas and Argus*, and the Albany *Evening Journal*.

The Secretary of State moved to amend by directing the Secretary to publish all the proceedings of the Board, which was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—The Secretary of State and State Engineer and Surveyor.

NAYS—The Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney General—3.

The motion of the Comptroller was then put and adopted by a unanimous vote.

I certify the foregoing to be a true extract from the minutes of the Board. J. H. LINSLY, Secretary.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. HARNEY.

The following is the answer which Gen. HARNEY made to the *habeas corpus* issued to compel the surrender of one of the soldiers under his command:

ST. LOUIS, May 15, 1861.

To Hon. Judge Treat, Judge of the U. S. Court, Eastern District:

In response to the writ of *habeas corpus* yesterday served on me, commanding me to bring before his honor one EMMET MCDONALD, I have to say that Mr. MCDONALD, the person described in the writ, is not imprisoned or kept in confinement by me, nor is he under my control or command at or since the issuing of this writ.

In making this return to the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by you commanding me to produce the body of EMMET MCDONALD, and in making my response to the same, I avail myself of the opportunity thus presented to express my profound regret of the state of things existing in this community. I declare my wish to sustain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of the State of Missouri. But while making this declaration, I find myself in such a position that, in deciding upon a particular case, I must look to what I am compelled to regard as the higher law, even if by so doing my conduct shall have the appearance of coming in conflict with the forms of law.

With respect to the transaction which took place at Camp Jackson, near this city, on the 10th inst., I have to say that it happened prior to my arrival here, and before my assumption of the command of this department. While I am not, therefore, responsible for the proceedings at that camp, and under ordinary circumstances should not feel at liberty to comment upon them officially, I am not disposed, in the existing state of things, to shrink from the responsibility of acknowledging that my predecessor in command saw in the proclamation of the President of the United States, ordering the dispersion of all armed rebels hostile to the United States, as described in the proclamation, a high and imperative duty imposed upon him with respect to the camp in question, the evidences of its treasonable purposes having been to his mind indisputably clear. His action in the premises I recognize, therefore as imposing upon me the obligation of assuming the consequences of his proceedings, so far as to abstain from pursuing any course which, by implication, might throw a doubt upon the sufficiency of his authority.

Upon looking into the circumstances attending the detention of EMMET MCDONALD, I find they are such, if I had him in charge, that I could not give orders that might set him at large, unless some sufficient evidence should be furnished that he was not of the number of those in Camp Jackson who gave to that Camp its character, by which it came under the class of disaffected men, hostile to the Government of the United States, according to the terms of the proclamation referred to.

For this purpose, nothing has been required of these persons but a simple pledge or parole of honor.

The whole subject will be referred by me to the Government of the United States, whose instructions to me at this critical time are paramount.

WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier-General U. S. A.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of May, 1861. JOSHUA W. BOURNE,
Notary Public.

THEY WANT A NAVY.

It will be seen from the following article, which we copy from the Tallahasse (Fla.) *Sentinel*, that the Southern Confederates want a navy, and are going to have it, "right away:"

"We call particular attention, as requested, to the following editorial notice, with the above caption, in the Thomasville *Southern Enterprise*, and give it our warm commendation and approval, as every patriotic citizen must, and, as far as we are able, material aid. All can help in this glorious enterprise; however small the amount they contribute, it will be a help. We would request and solicit the ladies to take an interest in augmenting the contribution for this most laudable purpose, and would say to them: You cannot fight the battles of your country, as, we know, some of you would gladly do if it were not clearly out of your line of duty, but you can help to give her ability to vanquish all her foes and bring back to your hearthstones the relatives and friends now drawn up in battle array, whose smiles would so gladden your hearts. We well remember your efforts in behalf of the Mount Vernon purchase—and we remember it with pride and gratification—but here is an object that far surpasses that in claims upon your attention and in incentives to your action. While one sprang from a reverence for the heroic dead, and the memory of his great services to his country in her need, and the guiding and controling of her affairs in such a manner as to give her a footing among the nations of the world—the other should (and does) spring from love of country, love of those who are fighting her battles, (to whom and in whom we are all either related or deeply interested,) a desire, by strengthening her hands, to enable her to prosecute the war vigorously and successfully against our foes, and thereby secure a speedy peace, and last, though not least, a desire to put it in the power of our Government to protect our own State from invasion, as well as our ports from blockade. Should another spring to action in this great cause be needed, let us appeal to your national pride—a pride always laudable—a pride which clung to the old Union, and could forget wrong and aggression, and breaking of sacred compact, and could only see in dissolution the shattered wreck of a once mighty, glorious and happy nation—to that pride we appeal. The old Union is gone, beyond the shadow of a hope of reconstruction. We have eight sovereign, independent and wealthy States as the basis upon which to found the fabric of a nation as great and as happy as the one of which until late we formed a part. Let us give it character and importance in the eyes of the other nations of the earth by surrounding it with ample means for defensive as well as offensive war. We have an army that can be increased to three times its size in a comparatively short time, for the masses of our people are warriors. But we want a Navy. We want protection for our commerce, which is the life's blood of a nation's prosperity, and we want a feeling of security from invasion. The latter, though improbable now, it were well to guard against for all time by the speedy organization and equipment of an efficient Navy.

But to the notice, which is as follows:

"We are authorized by a patriotic gentleman of intelligence and high standing, of Thomas County, to say that he will be one of one thousand citizens in the Confederate States to give $1,000 for the building of a navy for immediate service. The suggestion has been made that subscription lists be opened in the various newspaper offices throughout the South for this purpose, in order to afford opportunity to all who desire to subscribe money for the immediate construction of ships of war to protect our commerce, and drive the abolition fleets from the blockade of our harbors."

"Exchanges requested to copy and comment."

If the suggestion of the *Enterprize* finds favor with the public, we would suggest that donations be left with the Cashier of the State Bank or either of the gentlemanly agents of the other banks, who might deposit them in bank until a considerable sum was accumulated, when it might be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy.

We would be pleased to publish the names of the subscribers and the amounts subscribed from time to time as the subscription progress.

SOUTH CAROLINA TROOPS AT RICHMOND.

We find the following letter in the Columbia *South Carolinian*:

CAMP CHARLESTON, NEAR RICHMOND,
Saturday, May 11, 1861.

We have been in such a state of uncertainty that it was impossible for me to communicate anything reliable. The Second Regiment of the First South Carolina Brigade now musters about eight hundred men. The situation of our encampment is a very beautiful one. It is near the Reservoir, in a growth of pines sparsely scattered over a sloping sward, formerly an old field. It is dry and elevated, well supplied with water from the Reservoir, and favored by the proximity of a field, upon which our Regiment is daily practiced in battalion evolutions. The encampment is laid off with as close an observance of military rules as the natural conformation of the ground would admit. On the extreme right is Capt. PERRYMAN'S company. This place properly belongs to Capt. HOKE'S company, the right Light Infantry Company. The companies are then arranged in the following order to the left: Capt. CASSON'S, Capt. KENNEDY'S, Capt. HARLLEE'S, Capt. MCMANN'S, Capt. RICHARDSON'S, Capt. WALLACE'S and Capt. PERRYMAN'S. There is space left for two more companies that are to come on and complete the Regiment. Capt. CUTHBERT'S company, the Palmetto Guards, of Charleston, are expected here this morning. The Columbia Greys and the Butler Guards have gone down to the depôt for the purpose of receiving them. Col. KERSHAW has had more applications than he will be able to accept. This is but a just tribute to his character as a gentleman, and his mildness but firmness as an officer. He is exceedingly popular with the Regiment, and commands its full confidence. I regret to say that the old Governor's Guards, Company A, of the Regiment, is the smallest company. It curtails much of our pride. The full ranks and firm and steady tread of the company, when we first went to Charleston, used to make the heart of every one of us exult. To be now the smallest, is somewhat humiliating. It has improved very much in both the manual and evolutions, and in these respects are still as confident as ever. We all hope anxiously for new recruits, having now almost despaired of reinforcements from the detachment of the company that declined to come with us. This is *the* point of war, and here the great contest must pass the momentous ordeal of battle. Lieut. GAILLARD will leave in a day or two for Columbia

willing to add one farthing to the heavy pecuniary burdens of the Commonwealth.

No one who knows me can doubt my deep sympathy with the united North, and with those who, with a different idea of duty from my own, are making generous sacrifices of person and property; but as a radical believer in the principles of the Society of Friends, I can do nothing at a time like this beyond bearing, to the extent of my power, the calamities and suffering attendant upon war, and accepting cheerfully my allotted share of the privation and trial growing out of it. Very truly thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

AMESBURY, 15th, 5th mo., 1861.

THE FEDERAL CAMP AT BALTIMORE.

The following letter, which we find in the Boston *Traveller*, is from a member of the famous Massachusetts Sixth:

BALTIMORE, Md., May 15, 1861.

We (Massachusetts Sixth) left our quarters at Washington a week ago last Sunday, taking the train at 3:30 P. M. for Washington Junction, where we met the New-York Eighth, and before dark the Regiment had erected for their convenience bush tents, which would have afforded a capital shelter to the men if it had not rained like the—well, very hard.

About 10 o'clock the Light Artillery of our city arrived at the camp, very much fatigued by their march from Annapolis, but in good spirits, and pleased beyond measure to meet with a company of Boston boys; they took possession of an unoccupied house on the opposite side of the viaduct from our quarters, and made themselves comfortable, in spite of the storm. Company K, of the Sixth, was detailed for guard duty about the depôt, the Relay House, and the viaduct that night; they took up their quarters at the house—where they remained during their stay at that station—and the entire company was divided into three details and placed on guard, which, owing to the severity of the storm and their ignorance of the locality of the station, was anything but pleasant; but the remainder of the regiment had a harder time of it on the hill with their bush tents.

Our camp at the Relay was visited daily by large numbers of visitors, mostly from Baltimore, and the great majority of whom seemed friendly to the troops, talked Union talk, wore Union badges, and made every possible sign to convince us of their loyalty. The last few days that we were there, the last train that moved from the depôt would be crowded with visitors from here, who would give three cheers for the Union. Numerous carriages, decked with the Stars and Stripes, visited the camp, and on Saturday several citizens of Baltimore presented the Sixth Regiment with a fine silk duplicate of the American flag. Mr. NELSON HOLLAND made the presentation speech, which was replied to by Major WATSON.

Subsequently a flag, said to be the first copy of the Stars and Stripes displayed in this city after the riot of the 19th, was presented, without formality, to Company K, of the Sixth, and it now adorns our officers' quarters at the Relay. Sunday the crowd of visitors was as large as ever, but a larger portion of them were from the neighboring country.

Monday morning orders were received for the camp to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice, and at 4 o'clock, five hundred men from the Sixth, with as many from the Eighth of New-York, and a section of Light Artillery, marched to the depôt, and took two special trains, which landed us in Baltimore, where by orders we disembarked, and without the slightest knowledge of our destination, we formed as follows, and commenced our march:

Co. K formed as a hollow square with Gen. BUTLER and staff in the centre; the Section of Light Artillery, under Major COOK; the detachment of the Sixth, with their Drum Corps, under Col. JONES; the detachment of the New-York Eighth, with their Drum Corps, under Lieut. Col. BUTTERWORTH. In this way they marched through several streets to Federal Hill, where they bivouacked for the night, in the open air, a just such a merciless storm as always catches us when we arrive at new quarters without camp equipage.

It was an awful night; the rain poured down as—it seemed to me—it never poured down before; but camp fires were built, guards stationed, which gave every man in the camp a chance to stand two hours, and the soldiers sought the best shelter which they could, which was very poor indeed, and many a man set down in a mud puddle, covered himself as well as possible with his overcoat and blanket, and slept as well as though he were in a feather bed at home; but they all came out smart and well in the morning, and a detachment of thirty from each regiment returned to the main camp for a portion of the camp equipage, for the purpose of establishing a camp here, which was done last night, and the camp is designated Camp Federal.

It commands a fine view, and is certainly a very fine place in the sunshine. Our passage through this city night before last was not much like that of the 19th ult. We were received with hearty cheers instead of paving-stones, and the waving of ladies' handkerchiefs instead of revolver-shots. It is wonderful, but it is true! Gen. BUTLER has issued a proclamation, which explains the reason of our occupying a position in this city; it is well received, especially by the Union men. Our men when in the city are treated with great kindness by the citizens, and I fear that unless strict orders are given and enforced at camp some of them will be killed with kindness.

I learn, this morning, that Gen. BUTLER has issued an order for the release of SPENCER of this City, who was arrested at the Relay House a few days ago, and has since been confined in Annapolis. A large force of Pennsylvania troops are along on the entire route of the Northern Central Railroad, as far as Woodbury, within about three miles of this City, where the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 800 strong, under Col YORK, are stationed.

An advance guard, consisting of one company of Infantry, Capt. DAVIS, and one company of Light Artillery from that State, arrived in the City this morning. The City at this time is almost as well decked with American flags as Boston was at the time of our departure.

I am under great indebtedness to the reportorial force of the Baltimore *Clipper* for facilities furnished me for writing this letter, which are much better than scribbling on a drum-head in camp. Co. K.

THE CAPTURE OF THE STEAM-GUN.

A member of Company C, Eighth Regiment of New-York (City,) writes:

"We were the other day sent, in the midst of a heavy rain-storm, to capture the famous steam gun, which was *in transitu* from Baltimore to Harper's Ferry. We did it, and returned to camp with it, a distance of six miles, through a heavy rain, and over the worst road I ever saw. We find, in the papers we receive from home, that the credit for this is given to 'a detachment of Gen. BUTLER'S command.' Now, it does not appear to be generally known in New-York that our Eighth Regiment is a portion of Gen. BUTLER'S command, and that, when service is to be done, no small share of the 'honors' are conferred upon us."

COL. WILSON'S REGIMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to do a simple act of justice to Col. WILSON'S Regiment, now encamped near the Quarantine grounds, by endeavoring to correct the erroneous impressions so generally prevailing with regard to them. Residing as I do, in the immediate neighborhood of the camp, I have ample opportunity of judging of the conduct of these men, and it gives me great pleasure to contradict the malicious and unfounded reports of their insubordinate and lawless conduct. A finer body of men has never been mustered into the service; and by the untiring efforts of their Colonel and officers, they are rapidly becoming an efficient, well-disciplined military corps, which will, without doubt, do good service in the hour of need.

I have heard of no acts of depredation in our neighborhood, nor do I believe any has occurred. On the contrary, the good behavior, and rapid progress of Col. WILSON'S command, has excited the kindliest feelings in the residents toward them. The Colonel has unbounded influence over his men, who are devoted to him. B.

STATEN ISLAND, Thursday, May 16.

A WORD OF WARNING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To those of us more or less familiar with the art of war, there can be nothing more apparent than the necessity for drill before crossing the Potomac. Nothing can exceed the material of our army, except the spirit by which it is animated. With three weeks more of camp life, it will be fit, notwithstanding the inferiority of our weapons, to contend with the forces of Virginia, which, under pretext of the Brown raid, have been actively drilling since the date of that unfortunate occurrence. If the brokers of Wall-street and the non-resistant part of the New-England people will not be satisfied without forcing our soldiers into the field before they become thoroughly acquainted with their officers and with each other, it is possible that Washington may yet fall into the hands of the conspirators. Maryland, fast recovering from its sympathy for the criminals, will again be convulsed, before the thousands now levied for the war are fit to resist their oppressors. X. L.

RELAY HOUSE, Thursday, May 9, 1861.

Court Calendar.... THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated motions will be heard.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1205, 1263, 478, 1269, 161, 1035, 875, 1177, 1229, 869½, 815, 411, 852, 439, 1015, 1117, 1285, 1289, 1293, 1295. *Part II.*—Adjourned for term.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1543, 537, 1177, 1611, 1369, 1775, 1763, 1789, 1793, 1795, 1769, 1761, 1797, 1717, 819. *Part II.*—Nos. 1330, 686, 1524, 1528, 1532, 1534, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1550, 1552, 1554, 1556, 1558, 1560, 1562, 1564.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1184, 238, 1207, 1213, 1218, 1216, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1229, 1224, 349, 1249. 1255. *Part II.*—Nos. 499, 177, 936, 713, 935, 1695, 881, 867, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 535, 1093, 1186.

Court of General Sessions.

CALENDAR FOR MONDAY.

For Assault and Battery—Edward Harley, Edwin Gorvin *alias* Derety, Francis Munrett, John Decker.

For Felonious Assault—Edward Daly.

For Misdemeanor—Thomas Cushing, William Powell.

For Forgery—Herman Miller, Charles King, Francis Charlock.

For Burglary—David W. Paulding.

For Larceny—Catharine, Raymond, Thomas Rainsford.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Paul Schrier.

Six negroes who fled from their masters and took refuge in Fort Monroe, were promptly returned by Com. PENDERGRAST.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

	FROM EUROPE. Leaves.	For.	
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	May 8
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	May 11
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	May 15
North Briton	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 18
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 18
Columbia	Galway	New-York	May 21
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	May 22
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 25
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	June 4
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 18
	FROM AMERICA.		
Africa	New York	Liverpool	May 28
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	May 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New York	Nassau	May 25
Arago	New-York	Southampt'n	May 25
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 30
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	June 1
Canadian	Quebec	Liverpool	June 1
Teutonia	New-York	Hamburgh	June 1
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	June 5
North Britain	Quebec	Liverpool	June 8
America	Boston	Liverpool	June 12
Fulton	New-York	Havre	June 26

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in those countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and tradesmen.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

IF YOU WANT TEETH FILLED, CLEANED, extracted, or inserted in the best manner, and with least pain, call on T. G. WAIF & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., near Broadway. Prices low. Refer to Doctors Joseph Worster, J. O. Pond, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb, and others.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HAND-BOOK FOR THE U. S. SOLDIER, ON COMING INTO SERVICE. Containing A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF INSTRUCTION IN THE SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER, With a preliminary explanation of the FORMATION OF A BATTALION ON PARADE, THE POSITION OF THE OFFICERS &c. ALSO INSTRUCTIONS FOR STREET FIRING, BEING A FIRST BOOK OF INTRODUCTION TO THE AUTHORIZED U. S. INFANTRY TACTICS.

FULLY ILLUSTRATED. PRICE 25 CENTS.

This work presents a complete system for the drill of the individual soldier.

A liberal discount allowed to clubs and all who purchase in quantities.

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A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS—Called the DAY SCHOOL BELL, is now ready. It contains about 260 pages of choice Songs, Solos, Rounds, Catches, Duets, Trios, Quartets and Choruses. Many of them written expressly for this work, besides some 30 pages of elements of music. This is the best book ever issued for Seminaries Academies and Public School. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, author of "Sabbath School Bells, Nos. 1 and 2," which have had the enormous sale of 550,000 copies in 20 months. Prices, 20 cents in paper covers; 38 cents bound; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 46 cents. Liberal discount to the trade. Sample copies mailed free at the above prices.

Publishers, HORACE WATERS, and IVISON, PHINNEY & CO., New-York; and for sale by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Brown & Taggard, Boston; S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago; Raymond & Lapham, Detroit; Steele, Avery & Co., Rochester; Breed, Butler & Co., Buffalo; Moore, Wilstack Keys & Co., Cincinnati; S. E. Gray, Albany; Moore & Nims, Troy; and Keitz & Woods, St. Louis.

THE SCAPEL, No. 45, 25 cents. Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., contains a remarkably instructive article on the causes of miscarriages and the nature of the connection between the foetus and the uterus, and the consequences of retention of the placenta after abortionism, with a new and simple instrument for its extraction, by the Editor; illustrated by plate. Also, an article on the natural action of the bowels, and the injurious consequences of injections. Another on the cure of Anencephalism, by compression; and one on the frequency of tuberculosis or neuralgia, and its causes in American women. The present number should be read by every intelligent woman and surgeon in the land. "The practical character of Dr. Dixon's writings, and his well-known extraordinary ingenuity under the most trying surgical circumstances, stamp his productions with more than ordinary interest."—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.*

Inclose 25 cents to H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor-house.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NATIONAL HYMN.

In obedience to the request of many citizens who have observed the tendency to give poetic expression to the emotion which stirs the heart of the nation, the gentlemen whose names are undersigned have consented to act as a Committee to award a prize of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for A NATIONAL HYMN, set to music (either original or selected) upon the following conditions:

1. The Hymn is to be purely patriotic, adapted to the whole country—not a war song, or only appropriate to the present moment.

2. It must consist of not less than sixteen lines, and is not to exceed forty, exclusive of a chorus, or burden, which is essential.

3. It should be of the simplest form and most marked rythm; the words easy to be retained by the popular memory, and the melody and harmony such as may be readily sung by ordinary voices.

4. For the words and music (whether the latter be original or selected and adapted) from the same hand, which the Committee would prefer, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS or a gold medal of that value, will be awarded.

For the Hymn alone, or for the music alone, (if original,) TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, or a gold medal of that value.

5. The Committee retain the copyright of both words and music of the Hymn to which the prize is awarded; and reserve the right of rejecting all contributions whatever their merits, should none of them be deemed suitable.

6. The profits of the sale of the Hymn are to be devoted to the Patriotic Fund.

7. The words and music must be furnished by the 20th day of June next.

8. As the Committee may desire to publish a selection from the manuscripts in a Volume in aid of the Patriotic Fund they request those writers who are willing that their productions should be used for that purpose, to signify their assent.

9. Individual applications to members of the Committee will be disregarded.

10. Each Hymn offered must be distinguished only by a motto or cipher, and be accompanied by a sealed envelope, bearing the same motto or cipher, and containing the writer's name and address. All communications should be addressed to MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Esq., Secretary of the National Hymn Committee, New-York City.

11. The Committee will return no manuscripts.

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, JOHN A. DIX,
CHARLES KING, M. H. GRINNELL,
HAMILTON FISH, LUTHER BRADISH,
GEORGE WM. CURTIS, RICH'D GRANT WHITE,
J. J. CISCO, T. ROMEYN BRODHEAD,
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MAUNSELL B. FIELD.

STEAMBOAT ENGINES FOR SALE.

One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 65-inch cylinder x 9 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 76-inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 72-inch cylinder x 11 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine, 40-inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke.
One second hand steamboat (beam) engine, 32-inch cylinder x 8 feet stroke.
Also, five second-hand steamboat boilers in good order.
Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.

Two years success! The best pump for cisterns, wells, tanks, &c., and for forcing and throwing by hose to great heights and distances. The best protection against fire. Drawings and prices by mail.

JAMES M. EDNEY, Office No. 467½ Broadway.

REMOVAL—THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT Works on Staten Island, No. 98 Duane-st., late No. 4 John-st., New-York. Branch offices, No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

SKITTLES PLAYERS, ATTENTION.—A grand skittle tournament will take place at the Bugle, 107 Grand-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, on which occasion the proprietor will give $10 to the best player. Open to all. Tuesday, May 21th.

TO LET—FROM FIRST JUNE TO FIRST NOVEMber, a front pew, No. 42, north transept in Calvary Church, Dr. Hawks, Rector. Apply to the Sexton at the Church, or to T. L. LOWNDES, No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in the office of Alex. Hamilton, Jr.

FRINK'S PATENT GAS-LIGHT REFLECTORS—The cheapest and best light known; should be in every store; liberal discount to the trade. Manufactory No. 104 Worth-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE. STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New York. GROCERIES AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

CLOTHING.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready-made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods and well made, to which I would invite the attention of cash and short-time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., cheap. N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE UNION MANTILLA COMPANY, No. 491 BROADWAY,

Ladies can now purchase RICH AND ELEGANT SILK CIRCULARS, 50 INCHES DEEP, FOR $9, WORTH $15, 53 INCHES DEEP, FOR $10 50, WORTH $16 50. 56 INCHES DEEP, FOR $12, WORTH $18. And all other leading styles, equally cheap.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,

LARGEST and CHEAPEST STOCK OF THE SEASON.

TAPESTRY, AND VELVET CARPETINGS, LATEST SPRING PATTERNS. ALSO, BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, THREE-PLY and STAIR-CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c. ALSO, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, DAMASKS, MOREENS, CORNICES, WINDOW-SHADES, &c., &c. RETAILED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, NOS. 461, 463, 465 AND 467 BROADWAY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS, READY-MADE, IN GREAT VARIETY.

This department is under the direction of LADIES OF ADMITTED GOOD TASTE, and orders for Garments of every description will receive prompt and careful attention. PRICES VERY MODERATE!

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 Broadway, Are now offering BARGAINS IN PLAID GRENADINE BAREGES.....at 18¾c. per yard. BAREGE ANGLAIS BROCHE.....at 18¾c. per yard. BAREGE ROBES.....at $3. ALSO, FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, IN EVERY VARIETY. And at Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

STRING MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS A FINE ASSORTMENT Of Entirely NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES, Retailed at Manufacturer's Prices. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 468 Broadway, Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st. Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

HOTELS AND FAMILY LINENS.—BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, Of every kind, RETAILED AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

859 LACE CURTAINS, NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, FROM AUCTION, HALF-PRICE. GOLD WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES. BUFF HOLLAND SHADES. WHITE HOLLAND SHADES. BEST QUALITY. KELLY'S, 359 BROADWAY.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS. We offer at retail, our entire stock of CLOTH, SILK AND LACE MANTLES, &c., At great bargains. All the latest styles made to order. E. S. MILLS & CO., Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

ATTENTION HOUSEKEEPERS. Being determined to convert our Goods INTO CASH. we have made a further reduction in prices. REFER TO YOUR previous bills, and you will find that the ensuing list is at HALF PRICE.

White French China Covered Dishes, each	$3 50
White French China High Fruit Baskets, each	0 65
White French China Soup Tureens, each	1 75
White French China Dinner Plates the dozen	1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 25
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	0 90
White French China Covered Custard Cups, the dozen	1 10
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 75
White French China Dinner Sets, 175 pieces	20 00
Gold band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 50
Colored and Gold French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	6 50

ALSO, ONE HUNDRED Fancy French China Dinner sets at POSITIVELY LESS than one half the cost of importation.

Gold & colored French China dinner sets, 167 pieces,	$18
Gold & colored French China dinner sets, 175 pieces,	45
Gold & colored French China dinner sets, 180 pieces,	50
Gold & colored French China dinner sets, 191 pieces,	60
Gold & colored French China dinner sets, 200 pieces,	75

OTHERWISE

Cut glass Goblets, the dozen	$1 65
Cut glass Decanters, the pair, quarts	1 50
Cut glass Decanters, the pair, pints	1 25
Colored Bohemian glass Finger Bowls, the dozen	1 80
Silver plated Cake Baskets, each	4 50
Silver plated Casters, 6 cut bottles	4 25
Silver plated Ice Pitchers	6 00
Silver plated Tea and Coffee sets, 4 pieces	15 00
Silver plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75
Silver plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75
Silver plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	2 25
Ivory handled Dinner Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory handled Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00

BESIDES a complete assortment of IRON-STONE CHINA, from the celebrated manufactory of John Maddock & Son, Staffordshire, England, at EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

The public may rest assured that every article herein enumerated will be ON SALE, and that the prices are on the average, NOT ONE CENT above half the customary rates. Samples of the goods will be on exhibition in our FRONT WINDOWS, with the prices attached in PLAIN FIGURES. Orders from the Country must inclose the CASH. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

AT MACY'S. LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT R. H. MACY'S, 6th-av. and 14th-st A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles,) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A complete stock of REAL AND IMITATION LACES, MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price. PARASOLS, &c., MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION. A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c. LINEN GOODS. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. A full stock of NOTIONS, TAPES, BRAIDS, &c., complete. Always a full assortment of our LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES, 63 CENTS A PAIR. NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE. R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

AT EMBERSON'S, Corner of 22d-st. and 6th-av. FROM AUCTION: Dress Trimmings, Spring styles, for less than half price. very cheap Bonnet Ribbons, of all the new colors. Great bargains in Embroidered Handkerchiefs, for 75 cents, worth $1 75. Also, Drapery, Muslins and Figured Swiss Muslins, from auction. A large assortment of Fans, for less than half price, and Embroidered Robes and Skirts. Jouvin's Kid Gloves, 75 cents. Collars for 25 cents, worth 50 cents. A good assortment of Infants' Medallion Caps, Robes and Waists, and all kinds of Lace Goods.

BARGAINS IN SILKS. A. T. STEWART & CO. Will largely replenish their POPULAR STOCK OF SILKS, At 50c., 75c., and $1 per yard, On MONDAY, May 20.

200 DOZEN BLACK AND FANCY COLORED SILK AND RIBBON TIES, At 25 cents each. WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, 20TH. A. T. STEWART & CO.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE NEW UNION Skirts at Mrs. ELGER'S her own make, warranted to fit, from 75 cents. Nice-fitting corsets, $1; embroidered hook fronts, $1 50; skirt supporter and corset combined, only 25 cents; shoulder braces, from 18 cents. Corsets and skirts made to order. N. B. Alexandre's gloves, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 255 BROADWAY, GREAT CLEARING SALE OF DRY GOODS, AT RETAIL, FOR CASH, FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION, COMMENCING ON MONDAY, May 20. The ENTIRE BALANCE of our WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCKS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Embracing a very LARGE and CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF SILKS, GRENADINES, BAREGES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, MOURNING GOODS, CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA, AND SUMMER SHAWLS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, NEW FABRICS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES, POPLINS, CHALIES, DE LAINES, FRENCH CRAPES, FOULARDS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, CALICOES, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS, &c., Including

600 pieces Merrimac and English Calicoes, fast colors, at 6¼ cents per yard. Usual price, 10 cents.
400 pieces yard-wide French Calicoes and Brilliants, from 12½ to 20 cents per yard.
200 pieces Printed De Laines, 12½ cents per yard.
400 pieces Summer Poplins, from 6¼ to 10 cents per yard.
300 pieces Canton Poplins, for Traveling Dresses, at 20 cents per yard,
250 Black and White Small Plaid French Crape, at 25 cents per yard.

500 ORGANDIE ROBES, from $1 50 to $6 per Robe, Worth from $6 to $15 per Robe.

2,000 yards best quality Printed French Organdies, camieux colors, at 12½ cents per yard.
3,000 yards best quality Chintz Printed French Organdies, 25 cents per yard; reduced from 65 cents per yard.
5,000 yards Domestic and English Lawns, fast colors, 9 cents per yard.
200 pieces Barege Anglais, at 10 cents per yard.
50 pieces Barege Anglais, two yards wide, at 25 cents per yard.
100 pieces Mozambique, two yards wide, from 60 to 70 cents per yard; worth $1 25.

1,000 BAREGE ROBES, AT ONE-THIRD THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.

500 GRENADINE ROBES, From $12 to $20 per Robe, Regular Prices, $30, $35 and $50.

100 pieces SMALL PLAID and FANCY SILKS, At 50 cents per yard—value 75 cents.

50 pieces GRAY, PLAID and CHENE SILKS, (very desirable,) from 65 cents to $1 per yard.
100 pieces GRENADINES, at 40 and 50 cents per yard—original price, $1 and $1 15.

Citizens and Strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine our Stock, and compare our Prices before purchasing. STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., No. 255 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Would call SPECIAL ATTENTION To this department, which is now well supplied with every NOVELTY OF THE SEASON, Including SILK, CLOTH, and LACE GARMENTS. Which will be sold at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AV. BARGAINS FROM RECENT CASH AUCTION SALES. HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS CHEAP.

100 dozen Linen Damask Napkins, 75 cents per dozen.
100 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, $1 50.
Linen Damasks and Table Cloths.
Marseilles Quilts and Blankets.
Cotton and Linen Sheetings, &c.
CANTON MATTINGS.
100 pieces 4-4 red check, extra heavy, 1s. 6d. per yard.
50 pieces 5-4 red check, extra heavy, 22c. per yard.
50 pieces 6-4 red check, extra heavy, 27c. per yard.
50 pieces 6-4 white, extra heavy, 31c. per yard.
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.

BEEKMAN & CO. Will offer on MONDAY, May 20, a large lot of French worked collars at a great reduction,
250 at 75 cents, worth 10s.
100 at $1 06, worth 12s. and 14s.
150 at $1 25, worth $2 00 and $2 50.
500 worked collars at 42½ cents, worth 3s 6d. to 4s.
Will open a full line of handkerchiefs.
Ladies' hemmed handkerchiefs 2s. and 2s. 6d., worth 3s. 6d and 4s.
Gents' colored borders 2s., worth 3s and 3s. 6d.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,

BEEKMAN & CO. WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, May 20th, a full line of Laces and Embroideries, at panic prices.
500 yards of English Thread Lace, 31c. per yard, worth 4s. and 5s. a yard.
1,500 yards of English Thread Lace, 75c. per yard, worth 10s. to 14s. per yard.
800 yards of Mechlin Laces, 12½c. per yard, worth 2s. to 3s. per yard.
1,500 yards Woven Valenciennes Edging, 5c. per yard, worth 8c. to 15c. per yard.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS, CHEAP DRESS GOODS. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway, Having added very largely to their stock of Dress Goods, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, Invite the attention of the Ladies to the surprising bargains they are now offering.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS, At a reduction of 30 Per Cent. Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. On Monday, the 20th inst., we shall offer 1,000 pieces fine French Organdie Muslins for 15 cents per yard; worth 30 cents. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, Greatly reduced in price. CLOTH CLOAKS, of every description, at BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK LACES. BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS. The balance to be closed out immediately AT HALF PRICES.
Regular prices $2, will be sold at $1.
Regular prices, $2 50, will be sold at $1 25.
Regular prices, $3 00, will be sold at $1 50.
Regular prices, $4 00, will be sold at $2 00.
Regular prices $5 00, will be sold at $2 50.
Also CENTRES and MANTILLAS at similar prices.
P. S.—A new lot of BLACK THREAD AND PUSHER LACE VEILS, JUST OPENED, Together with a full stock of RICH LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES, All marked down below COST OF IMPORTATION. E. WILLIAMS & CO., late PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.

SPRING STYLE MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, DRAWERS, UNDERWEAR, SUSPENDERS, SCARFS, TIES GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, HALF-HOSE, And ROBES DE CHAMBRE. C. TAYLOR, No. 713 Broadway, First corner below New-York Hotel.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will offer on MONDAY, May 20, a large lot of INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS. At $100 and $150 each. GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE.

BARGAINS IN PRINTS.—1,000 DRESSES choice American and English, of 10 yards each, at 75 cents each. Also, 500 pieces 4-4 CHINTZ PRINTS, At 12½ cents per yard. Perfectly Fast Colors and New Spring Patterns. A. T. STEWART & CO.

300 PIECES RAYE CHENE BAREGE AT 25 CENTS PER YARD, (formerly sold 62½c.) A. T. STEWART & CO.

EMBROIDERIES IN EVERY VARIETY. AT POPULAR PRICES. A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOURNING GOODS, ENGLISH AND French Bombazines, "Grout's" Crapes, Black and White, Plaid Silks, Foulards, Traveling Dress Goods, &c., &c., AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. A. T. STEWART & CO.

DRESS TRIMMINGS SELLING OFF AT half cost. Zephyr worsted from 12½c. Ladies will always find a full assortment of thread and needle goods, small wares, dress linings &c., of the best quality, at SHEPHERD'S, No. 1,109 Broadway, between 26th and 26th sts., block above Fifth-avenue Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, LARGE LOTS OF DRESS GOODS, At the following LOW PRICES:

ENGLISH PRINTS, At 6 cents, worth 12½ cents.
FINE GINGHAMS, At 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
FRENCH JACONETS, Fine Cloth, and Fast Colors, At 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
FRENCH JACONETS, Chintz Colors, 12½ cents, worth 30 cents.
RICH CHINTZ ORGANDIES, of the most costly printing, At 25 cents, worth 60 cents.
PARIS PRINTED BAREGE and BAREGE ANGLAIS, At 12½ cents, worth 25 cents.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the TIMES are handed in before 7½ o'clock P. M., it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

THE TIMES IN PROVIDENCE.—Mr. D. KIMBALL, No. 4 North Main-street, is our agent for the sale of the TIMES, and will serve our friends with our Daily Semi-Weekly and Weekly editions.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—A REGULAR FIX.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—ANDERSON; OR, THE PATRIOTS AT SUMTER IN '61—THE CROSS OF GOLD. CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—LLOYD'S MINSTRELS.

IRVING HALL—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE NORTH"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Washington dispatches this morning give still further indications that we are on the eve of movements of a highly important character. Immense bodies of troops are to be transported to Fortress Monroe with the least possible delay, including the entire quota from Massachusetts, and a number of regiments from New-York. The Massachusetts Fifth have already received their orders, and will go by way of Annapolis. The troops from the Old Bay State, now at the seat of war, are all expected by Gen. BUTLER to be in the Fortress before Thursday night next. They are, of course, much gratified at being placed under his command. Gen. BUTLER will repair to the fortress immediately—probably to-day—and will establish his headquarters there, as commander of the Military Department of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. It seems to be doubtful now whether any attempt to retake Harper's Ferry will be made immediately. There is now no longer any danger of a descent upon the Capital from that direction, and the rebel troops now there will probably do as little damage to the cause of the Union there as anywhere. Their proceedings, at any rate, are not calculated to impress their neighbors in Maryland favorably towards them. It will be seen, from our dispatches, that the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, after patient waiting under many disappointments, have at last safely reached the centre of army operations. They arrived in Washington last evening.

The Montgomery *Advertiser*, which is recognized as the "organ" of JEFF. DAVIS' Government, announces that the Confederates have decided to remove their Capital to Richmond. It does not intimate, however, when the removal is to take place. According to present indications they had better be in a hurry about it, or they will be likely to be as completely forestalled as they were in their projected movement against Washington.

The Virginia Secessionists, apparently, are endeavoring to outdo all their *confreres* in the nature and magnitude of the outrages they commit upon Northerners. A telegram from Boston announces the arrival there, on board the steam gunboat *Pembroke*, from Fortress Monroe, of Capt. CHAS. GALE, of the bark *D. C. Price*, belonging in Cleveland, Ohio, and Capt. JOHNSON, of the bark *Ida*, belonging in Boston. The former reports that his vessel was sunk by the rebels at Norfolk on the 5th inst., and besides losing his vessel, her cargo, and $3,000 in specie, in all valued at $75,000, he was thrown into prison and kept there several days. He finally made his escape with nine other persons, including his daughter, in a small boat, and reached the steam-frigate *Minnesota*. Capt. JOHNSON reports that his bark, the *Ida*, was wrecked near Cape Henry, and that, having saved the cargo and rigging and shipped it to Norfolk, he was then robbed of everything he possessed and imprisoned several days.

A dispatch from Chambersburgh, Penn, announces the arrival there of another deserter from the rebel forces at Harper's Ferry. He reports that up to Thursday night last, there were but twelve pieces of cannon there, all told. Provisions were scarce, and the troops were supplying themselves as best they could, by making incursions into Maryland, and robbing the farmers. Such depredations were of daily occurrence. The dispatch also mentions the fact of the arrival there, daily, of Unionists, driven out of Virginia.

In a dispatch from Annapolis, which we publish this morning, we have some particulars of the recapture of a light-ship stolen some time ago by the Virginia Secessionists, and taken up the Great Wyconic Creek. A detachment of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn were engaged in the enterprise, and exchanged several volleys of musketry with the enemy. They are represented to having borne themselves under fire with the greatest coolness, and are of course highly elated at their success.

The steamer *Cahawba* left this port yesterday forenoon and proceeded to New-Haven, where she is to receive on board the Third Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, under command of Col. ARNOLD, and to convey them either to Fort Monroe or to Washington. The steamer *Coatzcoalcos* left about the same time, with a cargo of Army stores for Washington. The Maine Regiment has taken up a temporary encampment at Willett's Point, opposite to Fort Schuyler, where they have put up their tents and entered upon a thorough system of drilling, preparatory to march with other regiments.

By the Pony Express, which passed Fort Kearney on Saturday morning, we have advices from San Francisco to the 8th inst., and later intelligence of interest from the Sandwich Islands. More disasters to shipping are reported as occurring in and near the harbor of San Francisco. The ship *Revenue*, bound to Australia with a cargo of grain, got ashore in going out, but it was thought she was not badly damaged. The clipper ship *Sea Nymph*, of New-York, arrived off the port on the evening of the 4th, but being detained outside by a fog, went ashore and became a total wreck. The Captain and all the crew but one were saved, after suffering much from exposure. Trade in the city had somewhat revived, under the impression that shipments from the East would be checked. The Southern rebellion was the engrossing topic of discussion—the almost universal sentiment being in favor of sustaining the Administration. A committee of forty citizens of San Francisco, representing all sections of the Union, had called a meeting, which was to be held on the 11th inst, to give expression to this sentiment. An effort had been made by the State Central Committees representing the two wings of the Democratic party, to effect a reunion, but after negotiation the Douglas Committee, by a vote of 31 to 5, rejected all overtures, and determined to proceed to call a State Convention separately. No steps had been taken by Gov. DOWNEY towards quelling the disturbances in Santa Clara County, and compelling the settlers to vacate lands in accordance with the decree of the Court. The Governor had referred the whole matter to the Legislature, and it was considered doubtful whether they would take any action. Advices from the Sandwich Islands to the 16th of April had reached San Francisco. Fanning's Island, located in 30° 49' North latitude, and 159° 20' West longitude, had been taken formal possession of by H. B. M. steamer *Alert*, in the name of the Queen. A summary of whaling intelligence will be found in our dispatch.

The number of troops in this City was increased yesterday morning by the arrival of the Second Regiment of Troy, commanded by Col. CARR, and numbering eight hundred effective men. They are at present quartered at the Delavan Barracks, in Canal-street. The Third Albany Regiment also reached this City last evening, and are located in the Park barracks.

Some thousand persons yesterday visited the encampment at Fort Schuyler, and witnessed the dress parade and drill. The Fifth Volunteers, under the command of Col DURYEE, have attained great proficiency in drill during their stay at Throgs Neck. They expect to receive marching orders on Tuesday.

The Stock market closed generally dull on Saturday afternoon on the Railway shares, while Government and State stocks were steady. New-York Central left off 71⅛@71¼.

No British Interference.

The more thoroughly foreign governments comprehend the true state of affairs in this country, the greater will be the dilemma in which they will find themselves placed. We cannot expect their sympathy in a contest waged for the maintenance of purely Democratic or popular institutions, against an oligarchy copied, in spirit at least, somewhat after their own. Although we are resisting the aggressions of Slavery, and fighting in defence of the best features of the English constitution, we must not look for a word of encouragement or approbation from their Government. Its Minister for Foreign Affairs, when the subject was brought up in Parliament, only asked that England may not become involved in the contest, leaving it to be inferred that its merits are exactly balanced. This cold shoulder is well calculated to dampen the newly-awakened ardor of filial love to the venerable parent, which the visit of the Prince of Wales awakened in the hearts of our people. Had this sentiment been properly reciprocated, the most solid friendship might have been cemented between the two countries. But Englishmen could not penetrate the meaning of the great ovation to a Prince of the blood. They set it down to our love of excitement, our national impertinence, and an uneradicated love for monarchical institutions. England, like an aged, and not over-fond parent, happy to be rid of troublesome and restless children, sends no thought after the adventurers that for centuries have quit her shores, for colonization or mercantile adventure, but plods along in her beaten path indifferent to all that does not come within the round of daily observation and experience. Not so with the children and the descendants of those that have left her soil and her firesides. To them England stands as the type of everything cherished and endeared. From it they derive their language, literature, laws and nationality. They go to England to trace back the line of their descent, if possible, to remotest times, and visit with uncovered head, gushing heart and moistened eye the sacred spot which their ancestors consecrated with their presence, or which now holds and protects their bones. Such sentiments are the deepest and most lasting in human nature. All of us would make, if we could, a pilgrimage to the Mecca where our hearts are enshrined. This the presence of the Prince brought, in idea at least, to each one of us, and the yearnings of a lifetime for an instant had full fruition. England could not reach the sublimity of our passion nor respond with anything but churlish indifference and repulse.

We shall get no more sympathy now that we are fighting the great battle of constitutional liberty. In fact, we are already in collision in purpose with her, which, but for the vast power we are displaying, would have no doubt taken an active and vigorous form; not, perhaps, in actual hostilities, but through the chicanery of diplomatic intrigue, and of granting every possible advantage and favor to the rebels. England does not want to see any new emphasis given to the democratic institutions, which the contest in which we are engaged will only serve to confirm. We are now to illustrate on the grandest scale the value and strength of such institutions. We shall come out of the contest for the first time in our history with a consciousness of power, and with a homogeneousness of purpose that will make us in effect a new people. Our power is that resulting from an entire unity of purpose of 20,000,000 of people, possessing unequaled wealth and resources, and intent for the present upon reducing to a real nationality elements that have been heretofore heterogeneous and hostile. We now well understand the mission in which we are engaged. From it we shall be diverted by no side issues. We have at present a higher duty than the mere conservation of our material interests. We want cotton and trade as much as England, but we want something higher and better. We must first vindicate human liberty, constitutional government, entire toleration of opinion, and the equal rights of American citizenship over every foot of our wide domain. We must put down the rebellion that seeks to subvert all these, if England does not get from us a pound of cotton these five years. We shall take the shortest cut to success by closing every Southern port, and depriving the rebels of every means of carrying on a defensive or offensive war.

We well understand England's solicitude to get cotton, and the fearful alternative that a short supply presents. There is one way in which she can avert the catastrophe she sees in the future—by instantly signifying to the rebels that she will not interpose in the slightest degree for their protection. Such a declaration made within a month's time would assure her the next crop. But for the immunity from every crime which the production of cotton was supposed to confer, secession would never have been dreamed of. The moment the rebels see it is not to save them, they will surrender at discretion. They have not the slightest hope of maintaining an equal contest in the field. In a week's time every harbor they possess will be effectually blockaded, when will commence the slow but certain process of reduction by the destruction of their very means of existence. A manly word from England would speedily settle the whole contest, and secure what she regards as indispensable. But we do not expect this. She will prolong hostilities and inflict a deadly blow upon herself, by seeking to effect by diplomacy what she could instantly accomplish by a moral attitude. She will be slow to understand the temper and power of our people, and that nothing can now divert us from our settled purpose. She can open Southern ports, only by an act of war against ourselves, in which she will lose, not only cotton, but the trade of the loyal States, worth three that of the seceding ones. In this matter, our people will not be trifled with in the slightest degree. We shall soon have a force in the field which will render us, without dispute, the arbiter of affairs on this continent. If England must have cotton, let her end the contest by denying all aid and comfort to the seceding States. If she encourages them in any way, or interferes in the present contest, she will not only lose this, but whatever trade she yet retains. Her interest in this case coincides with her duty to justice and humanity. We do not expect to see her act upon a higher motive than her selfish impulses, and we must teach her to see it by a resolute bearing of our own, and by a display of force, which she must respect, however much she may wish to see our political and military power weakened.

The Blockade in Earnest.

The seizure and arrival at the North of vessels which failed in the attempt to run the blockade of the Southern ports, raise questions of immediate practical importance. What disposition shall be made of them? In cases of the kind occuring between independent belligerent nations, all vessels thus captured become prizes, and are sold after proper reservations in behalf of Government, for the benefit of the captors. Is a domestic and internal warfare to be conducted upon precisely the same general principles as regulate an international conflict? And if so, shall these cargoes of tobacco, and future cargoes of cotton, become the property of the blockading squadron as the rewards of its vigilance?

Against this rigid application of the law, there is a variety of considerations, quite likely to be urged with spirit. We must, we are told, avoid all measures which shall be sources of permanent ill-feeling between the rebel and the loyal States, after the reëstablishment of peace; and nothing could be more irritating than such confiscation of contraband property. And while it is quite possible that the freight had become the property of Northern or foreign merchants before it was shipped, as it very often is before the crop which supplies it has been gathered, we have also no absolute knowledge that the shipper is not a sound adherent of the Union, whom danger alone constrains to an apparent acquiescence in the rebellion about him, and whose interests it is the duty of Government rather to foster than to injure. Arguments of this description are unquestionably entitled to consideration; for they are not deficient in plausibility, and perhaps should have more weight than a broader view of the question will concede to them.

On the other hand, the war into which we have been precipitated, to be short, must be effective; and to be effective, it must be conducted not only with energy, but with the same unsparing temper which the enemy brings to it. It will not do to encounter men thirsting for blood, and brandishing naked weapons, with sheathed daggers and leadless pistols. If they are successfully met and rapidly dispersed, they must have to deal with a superior armament in the hands of a superior force, and wielded with more destructive efficacy. We cannot tie one of our hands, while our foe has both at service, for fear of exceeding a measure of damage a mistaken charity may induce us to mete out to him. We must not reserve any portion of his property from the hazards of war so long as he not only resorts to the ordinary modes of warfare to destroy ours, but employs a system of destruction which mankind has ceased to distinguish from piracy. Nor are these specific considerations unsupported by others of a more general character. In this controversy we claim to be acting upon the belief that our cause is wholly right, while that of our adversary is wholly wrong. Our policy is, therefore, clearly to leave the rebels to all the consequences of their actions, as the only means, since argument and compromise were exhausted, by which they can be restored to their senses. They cannot be too sharply taught their loss in cutting themselves loose from the Union. The prosperity and security of person and property, the commercial facilities, the enjoyment of the fruits of Northern manufacturing industry and ingenuity, the entire freedom of communication and intercourse, the liberal use of northern capital—all these, which the Union gave them, should be scrupulously withheld, merely as a demonstration of the suicidal error into which they have been betrayed, and as the most convincing plea for a resumption of the relations they have insanely thrown aside. To attain these negative results the blockade is the main agent. If it be thorough and unsparing, if it deal with the enemy's commerce as rigorously as the enemy proposes to deal with ours; the cessation of intercourse will be brief, and the miseries of war at the South, and its cost of money and life at the North, will be greatly abridged. But any injudicious laxity or tenderness; any tendency to save the South from losses, while the North is through Southern misconduct obliged to surrender its commerce, abandon its industry, and spend its capital to bring the contest to an early close, can only render worthless our sacrifices, and prolong the war to the utter exhaustion alike of the loyal and rebel States. The courage of the South rests mainly upon the belief that *we are not in earnest*, a belief they have thus far had too much reason to entertain. It must now be destroyed; and nothing will serve so instantly to destroy it as to prove by the forfeiture of the captured shipping that our blockade is something more than an empty menace, and that we shall no longer tolerate any attempt to evade or defeat the authority of Government.

A Halter with Two Nooses.

The Richmond *Examiner* has not acquired a reputation for conservative views and calm councils. At present, the movement in the Northwestern counties is entirely too provoking for any affectation of equanimity; in fact, the *Examiner* raves at the impunity with which the leaders of that movement are permitted to form their arrangements. "Why," it properly asks, "does not the Governor interfere to put down this sedition and servile insurrection in its incipiency? The loyal sons of Virginia demand of their Governor that steps be at once taken to have these wretches hung."

There are several reasons which Gov. LETCHER is probably prepared to give for not at once hanging the participants in the business referred to. He has something more than enough to do in attending to matters on the seaboard. A powerful force, sufficient, as he is quite aware, to overwhelm any army he may muster to arrest it, is threatening to occupy the State, and bring his treasonable government to a close. Even with the aid of his allies in treason from the South, the chances are strongly against his ability to resist the invasion of the Commonwealth from three or four points at once; as there is no point on the Eastern frontier not menaced by a justly incensed enemy, and which is not practically defenceless. In such circumstances, and with such fire-eating malcontents as the *Examiner* at his house-door, he has not even a hangman to spare for a campaign beyond the Alleghanies.

There are, moreover, practical difficulties surrounding the proposed policy. The Northwestern districts claim the same right to secede from Virginia that Virginia assumed in seceding from the Union. The Government and people of the loyal States go further, and make the exercise of this right an absolute duty. If, therefore, hanging be awarded to secession as its only adequate punishment, Gov. LETCHER, and some others at Richmond, may be adjudged by their own law, and with a much greater chance of the infliction of the penalty, as Fortress Monroe is nearer than Wheeling to Richmond. The mind of Gov. LETCHER is doubtless not so preoccupied and befuddled as to be insensible to these salutary reflections. With a possible halter dangling before his mind's eye, he will hardly stop to sow hemp on the Ohio.

Biography Run Mad.

If the disposition to take liberty with other people's property were not attended with a disposition to take still more wanton liberties with facts, it would be easier work to deal with the people of the Southern States. It might not be possible to instil a profounder reverence for the rights of *meum* and *tuum*; but the excuses which are found for theft and bostility in the character of the Northerner might be swept away, and the improper acts left to stand upon their own demerits. There is no doubt, however, that the wretched conspiracy which is directing the South to its ruin, is systematically sustained by a misrepresentation of the motives of Northern men; by deliberately invented libels upon their lives and characters; by the ascription to them of principles they do not entertain, and of wishes, which, in spite of Southern convictions, have been loyally subordinated to law and order; in short, by a wicked inversion of all that goes to the foundation of Northern society, or enters into its statesmanship and politics. And the frequency and constancy with which these falsehoods are reiterated, cannot fail to deceive a people peculiarly docile to the teachings of its Press and political leaders.

Illustrations of the mode in which such delusions are propagated readily occur to the reader. A convenient one offers itself in the notices which the services of Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER are securing throughout the South; notices so ingeniously false and malignant against a gentleman who has devoted a life to the vindication of the South and its interests, and who is personally known perhaps to very nearly all of its statesmen, journalists and politicians, as to furnish a striking example of the manner in which public opinion may be manufactured among the ignorant.

What we know to be true of Gen. BUTLER is, that he is a lifelong resident of Massachusetts, where he has occupied a respectable social position, practiced with eminent success at the Bar, and as a member of a minority party, and as an ardent champion of Southern rights, has been repeatedly an unsuccessful candidate for office. In the National Conventions of the late Pro Slavery Democratic Party, he always figured prominently as a delegate, and member of important Committees. Volunteering in the cause of the Union on the first invitation to arms, his career in Maryland has been characterized by unexampled prudence and moderation. Where the cruel murder of his fellow-citizens might have justified severity, he has shown only clemency; where peculiar rights of property might have been disregarded, and the slaves permitted to turn upon their masters, he has promptly offered to suppress the attempted insurrection. These antecedents and facts might be expected to have disarmed the malignity of the South; but the single fact that BUTLER is in arms for the defence of the Union discredits them all, and we have the following account of the officer, the particulars of which are gathered mainly from the New-Orleans *Picayune* and the Richmond *Examiner*, with additions from other Southern authorities:

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER is the son of a negro barber, who, early in the century, did business on Poydras-street, in New-Orleans. The son, in early manhood, emigrated to Liberia, where an indisposition for labor and some talent turned his attention to the Bar, to prepare for which he repaired to Massachusetts. Having mastered his profession, he acquired a fondness for theological studies and became an active local preacher, the course of his labors early leading him to New-York, where he attracted the notice of Mr. JACOB BARKER, then in the zenith of his fame as financier, and who discovering the peculiar abilities in that direction of the young mulatto, sent him to Northern New-York to manage a banking institution. There he divided his time between the counting-house and the court-room, the prayer-meeting and the printing-office. There also he gained the confidence of the VAN BUREN faction at Albany, and entered into active correspondence with Prince JOHN, JESSE HOYT, and others; a correspondence which was subsequently thought worthy of publication; and upon the election of Mr. VAN BUREN to the Presidency, was, notwithstanding his color and his complicity in notorious swindling transactions, appointed to the position of Attorney-General. At the close of his term of office he resumed his legal practice in Massachusetts, took a command, and distinguished himself by cowardice in the Mexican war; and had an active part in support of the Buffalo Abolition Platform of 1848. The regiments he led from Massachusetts to Maryland, in April, were, with the exception of two or three drummers, composed exclusively of negroes.

In a biography, written in this free and easy style, we can only regret the incompleteness of the particulars. The important circumstances that it was shortly after his arrival in Massachusetts his "Hudibras," a bitter satire on the Democratic party, appeared; that his "Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion," written in the retirement of Sandy Hill, has become a theological classic, could only have been omitted in deference to a spirit of malicious depreciation. And in representing Gen. BUTLER to have been an opponent of Gen. CASS, instead of candidate upon the same ticket with that statesman for the Vice-Presidency, the biographers do less than justice to their inventive faculties.

In all seriousness, the spectacle of the utter social demoralization, the prejudice and ignorance, which can give currency to these lies, is one of the least hopeful indications of our national future. And what judgment shall be pronounced upon the forgers and circulators of such villainous counterfeits? Of course, when the struggle we are engaged in has ended, the Constitution reëstablished, and Government fully reinvested with authority, there will be much to punish, and also much to pardon among those who have, by false statements, hopes and promises, misled the Southern people into perdition; and it will then have to be determined whether the men who have envenomed and affrighted the temper of a half-civilized and quite uneducated community into a self-destructive war, shall be among the punished or the forgiven. It will be a most mistaken clemency if the forgers of these biographical slanders be found with the latter.

Thoughts of Peace.

We have received from a lady of fortune, as well as of position and intelligence, in this City, the following memorandum of a proposal which she was intending to make when the present war broke out, of a plan to give the country a jubilee fifty years from the present time by the emancipation of the slaves. Whatever may be its merits in other respects, it shows at all events that, while the two sections of the country are rushing to meet each other in battle array, there are some whose thoughts are turned on peace, and who are willing to make large sacrifices for its attainment, by the removal of the primary cause of our dissensions.

We publish the proposal, together with the reasons which induced the author to make it, precisely as we received it from her:

THE WORLD'S JUBILEE.

First—I noticed the verse Exodus xxi, 16. "And he that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death."

Next—The law magnified in Christ.

Next—The year of Jubilee, in the Old Testament.

Next—The 15th chapter of St. John, the Vine and its Branches.

Next—I was strengthened by remembering that Christ had established the law forever, and is as he declares himself the *root*.

Next—Above all, the one who disobeys the above verse is, as the branch broken from the vine.

After the Revolution we were all guilty of the third clause of the verse quoted above. And my dear brothers and sisters, both North and South, let us, in imitation of our Creator, Sovereign and Saviour, reason together. As we are all included under the sin, let us enjoy the full offered salvation in the following plan:

Let the 19th of April, 1911, be the jubilee year, when all will become free, according to the plan to be agreed upon—in aid of which the author, in whose mind this has been borne for several weeks, promises from her estate *nine-tenths* of her income, and in trust after her death. She does this because she wishes to wrong no more the injured South. And will not he North join in any sacrifice to remove the present unhappy consequences of former mistakes?

The Havelock Cap-covers.

The active and well-directed efforts of our patriotic women in the loyal States, to supply this necessary protection from sun-stroke, to our troops in the approaching campaign, are already yielding very satisfactory results. The first contribution from one of "The Ladies Havelock Associations" of this City, consisting of nearly eleven hundred of these cap-covers, reached the Seventh Regiment at Camp Cameron, a few days since. The donation has been as gratefully as gracefully acknowledged by Col. LEFFERTS in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1861.
CAMP CAMERON, MOUNT PLEASANT.

To the "Ladies' Havelock Association," New-York:

On behalf of the Seventh Regiment, I thank you for the beautiful and serviceable present of one thousand "Havelocks." They add so materially to the comfort of the men, to whom you have sent them, that could you see how eagerly they have been sought and worn, you would feel, I doubt not, well repaid, for the labor they have cost.

Allow me to add my assurance that the ladies and their generous gift will be long remembered by the National Guard; and with my personal appreciation of this kind attention to the soldiers under my command, I am, ladies, your obedient servant.

MARSHAL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Commanding Seventh Regiment.

We are glad to state that several other ladies' associations in our City, of kindred character and spirit, have since completed several thousands of these covers, for the protection of others of our City regiments, all of which are now either on the way, or have reached the camps. Fourteen hundred for the use of the gallant Irish Regiment, (the Sixty-ninth, under Col. CORCORAN,) nobly gone forth to defend their adopted country, will be sent to-day.

Nor is the animating influence of these local efforts confined to the City. Their success has led to active and efficient measures for extending the same protection to all our troops from every portion of the country. For this purpose one of our City Associations has already caused specimen cap-covers, of pattern and material approved by our military officers, to be transmitted to nearly a hundred of the principal cities and towns of the loyal States, covering all the country north of the Ohio, between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, the line of cities thus supplied with the necessary pattern reaching from Bangor, in Maine, to St. Paul's, in Minnesota.

To secure prompt and systematic action on such a scale, and thereby obtain, if possible, a gratuitous supply for our troops, whether serving on the Atlantic sea-board or in the West, of least *one hundred thousand* of these cap-covers, within the present month or early in June, the following circular has been addressed by Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, in behalf of one of our City Associations, to the Mayor or chief executive officer of each of those various localities. It will sufficiently explain its objects, and the merits of the work it seeks to advance. We earnestly invoke, in behalf of the cause which it advocates, the prompt and wide-spread coöperation of the Press and of the public authorities throughout the country.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 10, 1861.

To His Honor the Mayor of ——:

SIR: In the subjoined memorandum, you will find certain particulars in respect to the "*Havelock*" cap-cover, for protecting troops serving in warm climates, from the heat of the sun, which may interest you.

The details are mainly derived from the ladies of one of the "Havelock Associations," in this City, for supplying this protection to our City regiments. I yield not less to their request, than my own inclination, in respectfully suggesting for your consideration, the expediency of forming similar associations, without delay, for furnishing like protection to such of the troops, whether on the Atlantic or in the West, which your portion of the country has sent, or may hereafter send to the war.

To expedite this object, a specimen of the cap-cover, already finished for two of our City Regiments, is sent herewith. Believing that the ladies of your vicinity will gladly unite in a prompt and general effort to afford this protection without delay to all our patriot soldiers, defending in the field the most enduring interests of the country, I subscribe myself, with much respect, faithfully your friend and servant,

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

MEMORANDUM.

Experience has shown that troops serving in warm climates greatly need protection from *sun-stroke*, often quite as dangerous and fatal as the fire of the enemy.

The provident care of the British officers in India, and in the Crimea, furnished their soldiers with *thick, white, linen* cap covers, reflecting instead of absorbing the heat of the sun, and having a cape long enough to fully cover *the back of the neck*. They were also extensively worn by the French at Solferino.

They derive their name, "Havelock," from their very advantageous use by the soldiers under the command of that judicious and brave Commander, in the defence of Lucknow against the "*Sepoys*."

The average temperature of the regions around Washington is quite as high as that of Lombardy or of the Crimea.

The pattern of the present cap-cover was obtained by one of our City Associations from a British Officer who had served in the Crimea. It is, however, stated that some of the troops in that campaign, protected themselves from sun-stroke by winding scarfs around their caps, made of thin Swiss Muslin, about two yards long. They could not have been as convenient in use as the cap-covers.

A covering of some description will be indispensable for our troops when serving on the scorching plains of the South.

Flannel has been suggested as a proper material, but *white linen* seems to be generally preferred.

About *fifty covers* can be made from a piece of linen of twenty-three yards, costing about thirty cents a yard; and about *seventy* from every ten yards of thick white linen *sheeting*, two yards and a half wide, and costing about sixty-five cents a yard.

A common traveling trunk will contain about eight hundred cap-covers, and should be sent by Express directly to the Colonel or the Regimental Quartermaster. S. B. R.

For the information of the thousands of our loyal women in every part of the country, ready and eager to aid in this good work, we subjoin a list of the cities and towns to which the specimen cap-cover has been sent with the preceding circular, that they may know where to obtain the necessary pattern without delay:

Maine—Portland, Bath, Bangor.
New-Hampshire—Portsmouth, Dover, Keene, Manchester.
Vermont—Rutland, Burlington.
Massachusetts—Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown, Lynn, Salem, Lowell, Lawrence, Worcester, Springfield, Fitchburgh, Pittsfield, Taunton, Fall River, New-Bedford, Barnstable.
Rhode Island—Providence, Newport.
New-York—Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Saugerties, Hudson, Catskill, Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Rochester, Lyons, Batavia, Lockport, Buffalo, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburgh, Binghamton, Owego, Ithica, Elmira, Angelica, Ellicottville, Jamestown, Whitehall, Plattsburgh, Cooperstown, Penn Yan, Delhi.
New Jersey—Jersey City, Newark, New Brunswick, Paterson, Trenton, Burlington.
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Lancaster, York, Reading, Harrisburgh, Wilkesbarre, Pittsburgh.
Delaware—Wilmington.
Maryland—Baltimore, Frederick.
Ohio—Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Zanesville, Columbus, Cincinnati, Marietta.
Michigan—Detroit, Marshall.
Wisconsin—Milwaukee, Racine, Madison.
Indiana—Indianopolis, Madison, Lafayette.
Illinois—Chicago, Springfield, Galena, Quincy, Alton.
Iowa—Burlington.
Minnesota—St. Paul's.
Missouri—St. Louis.

Boiler Explosions.

A suit recently pending before the Superior Court at Bridgeport, Conn., to recover damages for the bursting of a steam-boiler, has resulted in a verdict against the maker thereof, and, as a matter of warning and precedent, against the makers of bad boilers in general. For all of which the public at large, whose hourly peril, in the street, in the house, in the train, in the steamer,—everywhere,—is to be violently killed by a boiler explosion, has reason to be truly thankful.

The boiler in question consisted of an upright shell, calculated for high-pressure steam, with a fire-box and flues in the lower part, and an upper *cast-iron* head, four feet in diameter, rivited by its flange to the shell, and having no flues nor stays whatever. The flat part of this head was 1⅛ inch thick, and the corner where the flange turned down, and where the greatest leverage and strain would occur, was 1⅛ inch thick all around. Under a working pressure of 52 pounds per square inch, the fracture took place at this corner, while the engine was stopped, and the head blew out with such violence against the timbers overhead as to throw down the lightly-built and partially green structure. The general opinion of boiler-makers and experts was, that such a head is unsafe, and certain to give out sooner or later; that this corner was somewhat weakened by unequal shrinkage in cooling after being cast; that it was further strained by being riveted to the shell; that all alternations of steam pressure causing the head to bulge out and flatten again, brought an immense leverage to bear upon it, so that the metal gradually deteriorated, until at last it gave way before a reduced pressure. In addition to this, two undoubted tests of the iron taken from the head, proved it to be of a very inferior quality, sustaining less than 13,000 pounds to the square inch, tensile strain, while good cast-iron should resist at least 25,000 pounds. The defendant insisted that the iron was bought for good; that many heads from the same pattern, and sustaining a greater pressure, had stood well; that a similar head had resisted a hydraulic test of some months, and at last broke at 190 pounds per square inch; that cylinder-heads of steamboats, often larger in diameter, and no thicker, have endured much greater and more frequent alternation of pressure without damage; that cast-iron is the only positively elastic metal, up to the limit of its elasticity, and that that limit could not be proved to have been reached in the case in question. A United States supervising inspector of boilers pronounced this one safe, because it had within a year stood one-half greater pressure than it last worked under—the Government test; and a late chief engineer of the Navy gave the same opinion. The defendant further urged that the results—tearing down a building—proved the disaster to be an *explosion*, caused by the sudden generation of an immense power, and not a *rupture* from mere overpressure, and that the explosion was caused by superheated steam, in the following manner: The boiler showed evidences of sediment deposited by the water, which would cause it to "foam" and deceive the attendant as to its true height; hence the water got low, the fire surface became exposed to and superheated the steam. The safety-valve opening with gradual increase of pressure, threw up a column of water into this steam, when the superheat of the latter vaporized the former, instantly generating an enormous and exploding pressure.

By way of rebuttal, the plaintiff showed the water to be peculiarly good, and to have been at the proper level; and that, according to the principles laid down in scientific books at large, no possible amount of superheating could have vaporized water enough to create an exploding pressure. He accounted for the damage done by the momentum of the head, under an initial force of 52 pounds per square inch, 47 tons in all; and more particularly by the force of the water following the head like a projectile and sent out with immense velocity by the instant generation of steam, due to the sudden removal of pressure from the overheated water, a result known to occur, and fully discussed by leading writers on steam. The general opinion of experts was, moreover, that because one piece of *cast-iron* had endured a certain service, no other piece of cast-iron could be guaranteed to do the same, without its quality and treatment were exactly similar.

The builders of this boiler are considered first-class engineers, and this oversight on their part, (for it could not have been intentional,) will give the boiler-making community at large, a hint which it very much needs, and which it had better take in this inexpensive manner, for the users of steam and the public have at last secured a legal and moral advantage which they will never relinquish. If this is what comes of oversight on the part of usually careful men, the reckless crowd of cheap boiler-makers may know what to expect.

But this case has developed some other

matters of great importance. While it is the opinion of Mr. FAIRBAIRN, and other eminent engineers, that explosions are only exaggerated ruptures, and that they always result from bad construction or material, or excessive over-pressure, normally generated, there is very strong ground of belief in other causes. Science, however, and experiment, are narrowing down the range of these theories. The gas theory and the electricity theory, and the over-heated plate theory, are themselves exploded. As to the latter, we can measure all the heat in boiler-plates heated to redness or above; and as we know how much heat water requires to be vaporized, we find the overheating theory to be quite inadequate. Two causes only are plausible; the projectile force of the water before mentioned, and superheating. In this very boiler, as was shown in evidence, supposing the steam to have had fifty pounds pressure, and the water to have been at the proper level, the sudden rupture of the head and removal of pressure would have caused the instant vaporization of 137 pounds of water into steam, each cubic inch of which would have as instantly expanded 1,700 times in bulk, thus violently throwing out a large amount of water with it. This is a matter of fact; with how great force this water would strike objects in its range is somewhat a matter of conjecture; but Mr. ZERAH COLBURN, who has written a book about it, and Mr. D. K. CLARK, who has advanced the theory in the new edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, and many others, are confident that it accounts for at least many explosions. There are numerous and well attested facts, also, tending to support the superheating theory, the action of which has been described. That the superheat in steam will make more steam out of hot water thrown into it, is a matter of demonstration, but *how much*, is by no means determined, and is evidently dependent solely upon the amount of that heat. A unit of heat is what will raise a pound of water one degree, and about 1,200 units of heat will raise it to steam at any pressure. Hence, if we can ascertain the units of heat in steam superheated to any temperature, we can as definitely measure the ensuing pressure as we can weigh a pound of iron, or measure a foot of timber. Just at this point the doctors disagree. The bookmen insist that the number of units of heat in a given *weight* of steam, at a given temperature, are about one-third the number in the same weight of water at the same temperature. If this is true, a very simple and certain arithmetical process will show that in a locomotive boiler, for instance, superheating to 600 degrees will raise the pressure from 140 pounds to 175 pounds per square inch, while the boiler should bear 400 pounds. We would humbly advise the philosophers and *savans* to settle this fundamental principle, about which there is so much conflicting evidence, before they make any more books on the ultimate refinements of thermodynamics.

Meanwhile we have a glimpse at the accuracy of the standard of inspection set up by Government, which would appear to be, risking any boiler, however made, that stands under test, one-half greater than the working pressure. What can faithful officers do, when the law thus restricts them?

On the whole, this case seems to have given the steam-generating public a new start in the right direction, and is likely to contribute largely, directly and indirectly, to the abatement of those frightful calamities of which the terrible details are ever fresh in the public mind.

A REMOTE CHANCE FOR METROPOLITAN HONORS.—Richmond has at last been selected as the capital of the Southern Confederation. The new, and insufficiently oiled machinery of government will be transferred thither from Montgomery before the heats of Summer render the latter dusty metropolis unbearable; and there the wisdom of the South will gather to consolidate the strength and sow the seed which shall hereafter spring up an abundant crop of glory. There the sublime spectacle of a free people returning to patriarchal institutions, and demonstrating their capacity for self-government by resigning the privileges of selecting their own rulers, ratifying their own constitutions, and approving their own legislation, will be exhibited to an admiring world, naturally interested in a movement so beneficial to the whole human family, with a certain necessary local and ethnological exception There, we may enthusiastically predict, the Rome of the Western World will spread along the waters of the James, with a scheme of centralized government which Rome, even in its era of imperial splendor, could not have rivaled. These are reasonable expectations, and to be ardently indulged, provided two or three preliminaries are satisfactorily settled.

But there is too much reason for fearing they may not be settled to the satisfaction of the South. There is as little reason for distrusting the will as the power of the Government and the people. If ten times the means, if thrice the men, of the rebels, are needed and needed at once, to blast the brilliant future of Richmond, and to prevent that or any other town between the Potomac and the Mexican line from being the capital of a rebellious confederacy, they are ready, and at the shortest call will be forthcoming. It is more than probable, that before the Southern Congress shall be ready to assemble in Virginia, Virginia will be restored to the Union, clothed and in her right mind; and that the delegates who have represented her at Montgomery will be imprisoned or fugitive traitors. It is upon the failure of these conditions, that the prospects of the new capital are dependent; but they cannot fail, while the will, the wealth, and the aim of the loyal States remain what they are.

Loss of the Steamer Comet on Lake Ontario.

TWO LIVES LOST.

From the Rochester Democrat of Friday.

We learn from the Kingston *Daily News* of Thursday morning, that the steamer *Comet* collided with the schooner *Exchange*, on Tuesday night, and sunk in eighty feet of water. The *Comet* was on her passage from Kingston to Toronto and Hamilton. After the collision the pumps were worked until the fires were out and the men stood waist deep in water. The life-boat was swung out with three lady passengers, one gentleman and the lady's maid, with as many of the crew as was deemed safe. The yawl was also launched and two hands put aboard, but a sudden blow against the steamer's guards while they were bailing threw them over, and they were lost. The small yawl was then put out and with thirteen men, in a heavy sea, put for the shore. With great difficulty and peril they reached shore at Nine Mile Point.

The Oswego *Times* says: A strange fatality has attended the *Comet* ever since her construction, some 16 years ago. She became noted for accidents, and her passengers and freight were never secure. Her machinery was so often "on the break," or the vessel herself on a shoal, that the public grew to distrust and avoid her. Finally, in 1851, she blew up in our harbor, and the terrible scene is yet fresh in the memories of those who witnessed it. If we remember rightly, eleven lives were lost at her explosion.

Afterwards she was overhauled, refitted and christened, and with the name of *Mayflower* drove for many years a prosperous business on the lakes. Only a short time since, needing slight repair, occasion was taken to give her her old name again. She had worn it but a few days, when she broke from her moorings in Kingston harbor, and sustained damages to the amount of several hundred dollars, and now she closes the list by being sunk. The loss this time is about $20,000. She is said to be fully insured.

The *Comet* was owned by Messrs. HALCOMB & HENDERSON, of Montreal, and was on her first trip for the season.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Shipping and Commercial News—How the War is Regarded—Universal Sentiment for the Union—The Santa Clara Troubles—The Sandwich Islands, &c.

FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, May 18.

The California Pony Express passed this point at 10 o'clock this morning, bringing the following dispatch to the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 8.

Arrived 4th, bark *Eliza Smidt*, Hamburg; 5th, ship *Reporter*, New-York; bark *St. Jean*, Havre; 6th, steamer *Sonora*, Panama; 7th, ship *Racer*, New-York.

Ship *Reporter* reports spoke—March 22, lat. 35° S., lon. 95°, ship *Franklin Freeman*, for San Francisco; April 30, lat. 31° 14′ N., lon. 13° W., ship *Caroline Tucker*, from New York for San Francisco.

Ship *Revenue* sailed hence yesterday, and while beating out of the harbor got fast on Rincan Rock, and remained till evening, when she floated. She is reported as not leaking any, and is being examined to-day. She was bound to Australia with a cargo of grain.

The clipper-ship *Sea Nymph*, from New-York for San Francisco, was off this port on the evening of the 4th, but at night, during the prevalence of a fog, she went ashore three miles north of Point Keys, and has become a total wreck. The captain and all the crew, except the steward, were saved, after being exposed to much danger. All that can be saved of her cargo will be what floats ashore after the ship breaks up.

There has been a good constant demand for goods this week, and holders, believing that shipments from the East will be checked, are firmer in their views. 30,000 gallons Spirits of Turpentine were sold yesterday at $1 15 ₱ gallon, causing much excitement in the market, this marked change arising from the expectation that further supplies cannot be received from North Carolina: holders to day ask $1 50 ₱ gal. Butter is firm; Carolina Rice has improved to 8½c.; foreign is dull. Advanced prices have been realized for Drills and Sheetings. Sugar has advanced about ½c.

The all-engrossing topic in San Francisco continues to be the civil war. As each Pony Express arrives, and the news is received by telegraph, thousands of people congregate in the streets and central localities, continuing for hours discussing the points.

The sentiment here is almost universal to sustain and encourage the Administration in its present policy.

The Committee of Forty, representing different sections of the Union, have called a meeting, to be held at the corner of Montgomery and Market streets, at 11 o'clock, on the morning of the 11th inst. They invite the firemen, and all civil and military organizations, to participate in the demonstration, and urge an entire suspension of business throughout the city.

Union meetings continue to be held in all parts of the State, and the complete loyalty of California seems now beyond question.

The two State Central Committees, representing the two wings of the Democracy, met at San Francisco yesterday, and entered into negotiations for reorganizing themselves into one Democratic Party. The Douglas Committee, by a vote of 31 to 5, rejected all overtures, and will proceed to call a State Convention of their own.

GOV. DOWNEY did not, as was anticipated, call out the militia to compel the settlers of Santa Clara to abandon the lands on which they reside, according to a decree of the Court. On the 6th he sent a message to the Legislature, giving a detailed account of the difficulties, and recommending the appropriation of $10,000 to pay the expense of calling out an armed force. This places the whole matter in the hands of the Legislature for their discretion, and it is doubtful, considering the present condition of the Union, if any hostile steps will be taken on this domestic question before another year.

The Senate has taken no action on the bill, calling a special Congressional election, on the 11th of June, which has passed the Assembly.

SANDWICH ISLAND—WHALERS, &C.

Sandwich Island dates are received to the 16th of April.

An affray occurred in Honolulu, on the 18th of March, between American Commissioner J. W. BORDEN, and H. M. WHITNEY, the editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, growing out of the recent consular investigations. It turned out that the case was, that an offensive article had been written by Dr. GUILLEAN, and it is expected a duel will arise out of the matter, between Dr. GUILLEAN and Mr. BORDEN.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Alert* took formal possession, for the Queen of England, of Farming's Island, located in lat. 30° 49′, N., lon. 159° 20′, W., on the 8th of February. The flag of Great Britain was raised amidst a salute of small arms and a 12-pound field howitzer. The entire ship's company officiated at the ceremonies. The harbor has been termed English Harbor; and the point on which the settlement is situated, is called English Point. Everybody seems to feel satisfied that all was right.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* of April 16, gives the following summary of whaling news:

Up to this date, 46 vessels have arrived at all the ports of these islands, and 21 have been reported off. Of those arrived, 11 have gone to Hilo, 13 into Lahaina, 8 into Kawschwa, 1 into Kealkenow, and 13 have come direct to this port. There have, from direct arrivals and from the windward ports, been 19 vessels inside the harbor, and 21 outside, off and on. Of this fleet, five vessels have come home within seven months; three from home and the coast of Chili and Peru within fourteen months; three from a cruise in New-Zealand and the line, and thirty-five from the coast of California. Their catches are: On the passage out from home, 260 bbls. sperm, 680 bbls. whale; from the coast of Chili and Peru, 680 bbls. sperm, 507 bbls. whale; from a cruise in New-Zealand and the line, 130 bbls. whale; from the coast of California, 15,430 whale, making the following averages: 5 vessels from home, 52 barrels sperm, 536 barrels whale, each; 3 vessels from the coast of Chili and Peru, 226 sperm, 190 whale, each: 3 vessels from cruise in New Zealand and the line, 43⅓ barrels whale; 35 vessels from coast of California, within a fraction of 441 barrels of whale, each; making a general average, for all the fleet, of 200 barrels sperm, and 165,513 barrels whale to each vessel.

The disasters and casualties incident to the California coast whaling have been greater this season than in any previous one. The ship *Delay* is a total loss. The *Speedwell* got ashore, knocked a hole in her bottom, filled with water, was condemned and sold, but afterwards got off and was safely brought into this port. The *Monmouth* and several other vessels have received severe injuries; while the deaths, loss of boats, and running away of boats' crews have far exceeded any previous experience.

A postscript to the foregoing says the ship *Tamerlane*, WINSLOW, of New-Bedford, arrived to day, with 120 bbls whale, 250 sperm, and 1,200 lbs. bone, for the season. She reports the loss of the whaleship *Metacomet*, HINDS, at Navigator's Island, in January—a total loss. She also reports the massacre, at Auckland, New-Zealand, of 800 foreigners by the natives.

The Case of Senator Douglas.

CHICAGO, Sunday, May 19.

The condition of Senator DOUGLAS is much improved to-day. Although not entirely out of danger, his physicians have strong hopes of his recovery.

The Bank of the Capital.

ALBANY, Sunday, May 19.

MATHEW H READ, one of the Directors of the Bank of the Capital, has been appointed Receiver of that Bank.

The Disaster on Seneca Lake.

The Geneva *Gazette* gives the following account of the disaster to a fleet of boats in tow, before referred to:

"The steamer *Ben. Loder*, on her downward trip on Wednesday evening, with twenty-seven boats and seventeen cribs of timber in tow, encountered a terrible gale when off shore about midway between Ovid and Dey's Landing. The gale came out of the southwest, and so suddenly and with such violence as to break from their fastenings *eleven* boats out of the tow. The wind was quite heavy before, so much so as to render it necessary to cut loose the raft; but at that time no fears were entertained for the safety of the boats. Six of the eleven were loaded with lumber, and a seventh with railroad ties; three with coal and the other with barley.

It seemed to the crews of the steamer and of the remaining boats, that no power could save the detached boats from immediate wreck or foundering. Indeed, in the partial obscurity of the storm, they fancied that they saw three of the craft literally lifted by their sterns out of the water, and plunge bow foremost, disappearing beneath the surging billows. They pursued their way sorrowfully, thinking that the unfortunate castaways had met a watery grave.

Early the following morning, the *Ben. Loder* and the *S. T. Arnot* were put to sea for relief. Arriving off shore, near the point where the disaster occurred, there were found all the lumber boats afloat, two or three of them filled with water. The crews had cast anchor, and prevented three of them going ashore. They were ashore, but had sustained only slight injury. The boat *H. G. Moore*, Capt. WILKINS, loaded with barley, was also safe. It was not wholly an illusion, the capsizing of the coal-boats. They went down, careened over, dumping their loads, and then came to the surface. All were found afloat, one of them *bottom side up!* But the most gratifying intelligence to learn by the rescuers was, that no lives were lost. How the crews all escaped was miraculous. But all were saved.

Six horses were lost, the body of only one of which washed ashore. These losses are divided among the coal boats as follows: Three by the *Flora Alton*, two by the *Tall Pine*, and one by the *Lucretia*. All the boats but two (which were beached) were towed to town by the steamers.

The loss will be considerable, but by whom sustained is not yet determined. It is one of those cases where only the elements are at fault, and which it was impossible to guard against. No accident of the kind has ever before occurred on the Lake. It is well known that the *Loder* is a staunch and powerful tow-boat, that can stand any weather to which we are ever subject on our little lake; and if lines or other fastenings can be made strong enough, there is as little danger to the consorts placed under her guards.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LAUNCH OF THE YACHT HENRIETTA.—The launch of this fine yacht, which was to have taken place on Saturday, at 4 o'clock, from the shipyard of Mr. HENRY STEERS, at Greenpoint, was unexpectedly retarded by the chains which held the poppets of the launching-ways, under the quarter, getting jammed fast in the ground, for want of sufficient space being excavated to clear her great depth of keel. She moved gently on the ways, for nearly fifty feet, when she fetched up, just at the water's edge, where she lays perfectly safe. She will not be finally launched, till Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning, at high-water. The *Henrietta* belongs to Mr. JAS. GORDON BENNETT, Jr. She is 153 tons, custom-house measurement, heavily built, and with Mr. IVE's new yacht, *Hope*, of 120 tons, also built by Mr. STEERS, belongs to the New-York Yacht Squadron. By a recent resolution of the yacht owners of the New York Yacht Club, their yachts were tendered by Commodore STEVENS, to the United States Government, for any purpose compatible with their capacity, and the above are the first yachts selected by the Government, and their owners have been appointed Lieutenants Commanding.

PRIZE FIGHT PREVENTED—TEN OF THE PARTICIPANTS ARRESTED.—Roundsman BOWLES, of the Twenty-second Ward Police was informed between 2 and 3 o'clock Sunday morning, that a prize fight was to come off immediately in the woods, at the foot of Sixty-fifth street, between two would-be heroes of the P. R., known as JOHNNY DUFFY and BOB JAMES. He immediately gave the proper information at the Station-house, and Sergeant MURPHY, with a section of men, repaired to the spot. Already a large crowd was collected, and the preliminaries were being arranged. The presence of the officers changed the fight into a foot race, in which the M. Ps. participated so far as to outrun and arrest ten of the fugitives. They were taken to the Station-house and subsequently they were discharged by Justice QUACKENBUSH for want of evidence. The principals had the best of the race and consequently escaped.

BOY KILLED BY A STONE.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, on the body of PATRICK WARD, a boy about 11 years of age. It appeared in evidence that HUGH MCCABE and a family by the name of LARKINS were engaged in a quarrel, when deceased and other boys gathered around. Stones were thrown on both sides, one of which struck deceased on the head. He, however, walked home and told his parents what had occurred, but shortly afterwards became very sick, and died on Friday night. Dr. GEO. B. BOUTON made a *post-mortem* examination, and found that death was caused by a fracture of the skull.

The jury rendered a verdict that deceased died from injuries received at the hands of HUGH MCCABE, on the 28th of April last.

A warrant has been issued for his arrest, but MCCABE has fled.

GRAND LARCENY.—Last Saturday night, while WOLF ERICKSON, a sailor, was asleep in his room, at the Sailors' Boarding-House, No. 11 Carlisle-street, WILLIAM L. THOMAS, another sailor, stealthily entered his room, and pulling ERICKSON's pantaloons from under his pillow, rifled the pockets of $62, principally in gold, and fled. A Mr. ISAACSON, who slept in the same room, was awake at the time and saw the transaction. THOMAS was arrested by Officer BUNT, of the First Ward, and committed by Justice OSBORNE. The money was not recovered.

GRAND LARCENY.—On the 14th inst., PATRICK MCGROGAN, an Irishman and a married man, 38 years of age, who was living at No. 299 East Eleventh-street, was discovered in the act of stealing $55 in gold coin and bank bills, the property of JOHN POLAN, No. 379 East Tenth street. A warrant was issued, and on the 19th inst. he was arrested by Officer BIGLAN and taken before Justice BRENNAN, who committed him for trial in default of bail. He was seen in the commission of the theft by Mr. POLAN, the complainant.

BOY DROWNED.—Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, three boys who were rowing a boat across the East River, becoming frightened at the approach of a ferry boat, threw in their oars and jumped overboard; two of them were rescued, but the third was drowned, although every exertion was made to save him. Their boat did not come in contact with the ferry boat, and it is to be regretted they did not remain by her. The name of the drowned boy is JACOB HEINES, of Hester street.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.—The election for officers of this Association takes place at Clinton Hall, on Tuesday, the 21st inst. The ticket put in nomination for the ensuing year may be found in our advertising columns. Mr. CHAS. F. ALLEN, who heads the ticket, is an efficient member of the present Board of Directors. Mr. TWEEDS is a member of the Seventh Regiment, and he, together with several of the Directors on the ticket, are now serving their country as soldiers in the army.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—ELI CURTIS, a boy about 10 years of age, was accidentally drowned by falling into the dock while playing on the pier foot of Charlton-street, North River, on Saturday afternoon. The body was speedily recovered but not till after life was extinct. It was conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 96 Charlton-street, where an inquest was held.

ASSAULTED BY A BARKEEPER.—At a late hour on Saturday night, JOHN P. DOUGHERTY was found by the Second Ward Police, in Pearl-street, near Peckslip, bleeding and suffering severely from a wound on the head, evidently inflicted with a knife. DOUGHERTY says that while he was in the Central House, New-Bowery, he was assaulted and cut by the barkeeper. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

BREAK IN THE CROTON WATER MAIN.—Capt CAMP, of the Scott Life Guard, while passing through Fifth-avenue Saturday, discovered a break in the Croton Water Pipe, near Sixty-fourth-street, not far from where the break occurred last December. A force of men was immediately set to work repairing the break, which will probably be accomplished in a short time.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning an Irishwoman, 60 years of age, of the name of CURTIS, No. 88 Mulberry-street, fell from a window in the first-story of the building into the basement. She struck on her head and fractured her skull, and was otherwise bruised. She was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL SYNOD.—The Synod met again at Dr. MCLEOD's Church, Saturday morning. A number of reports were received and accepted, whereupon, after some discussion and devotional exercise, an adjournment was taken until Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The weekly report of this Institution, shows 307 inmates at date (May 17). Admitted during the week, 112; discharged, cured or relieved, 90; died, 11. Of the present inmates, 274 are males, and 33 females; 150 in the surgical department, and 157 in the medical.

The African Civilization Society.

The anniversary of this Society was held last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, the pastor, read portions of Scripture, and announced that Rev. Mr. GARNETT (colored) would conduct the exercises. The annual report was then read, from which it appears that vigorous efforts are being made by the Society, for the immediate and rapid development of the varied and abundant resources of Africa. The Society proposes to colonize certain districts of Africa with men thoroughly acquainted with the industrial arts, also teachers and ministers of the Gospel. Rev. H. GARNETT had decided to lead the way, and was ready to take the management of the enterprise if a select company could be found, and the people, friendly to the cause in New-York and Brooklyn, would give suitable encouragement. The district under the control of the King of Dahomey will receive their special attention, and influences will be used to liberate and enlighten the race under his subjection.

The annual discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON. He said the times had changed since he was invited, two months ago, to deliver the address. Within that period, our interest in the African race had much increased. JULIUS CÆSAR remarked, he would give up a war he was waging, to ascertain the sources of the Nile. The speaker thought if we had devoted ourselves properly to the cultivation of African industry, we, perhaps, would not have been involved in this civil war. The financial and political interests of the South were dwelt upon at some length. We must now crush out the very germ of rebellion in the South, and when that is done, carry the war into Africa by teaching the natives the use of the cotton gin, and let them fight behind their own cotton bales. The geographical position of the country was defined, and its early history, as recorded by ancient writers, alluded to. Dr. THOMPSON warmly sustained the designs of the Society; and adduced statistical accounts and observations made by Dr. LIVINGSTONE, and other travelers, while on their exploring expeditions through those regions, in support of his conviction that Africa was destined to become one of the greatest cotton marts in the world.

A contribution was then taken up for the benefit of the Society.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Jas. Cooke and lady, of Lowell; Dr. J. C Ayer, of Lowell; Lieut. J. C. Bennett, of the U. S. Revenue Service; Major Macauley and W. H. Hackman, of the British Army; Rev. J. H. Ballagh and lady, of Vermont, and P. L. Pepssen, of the West Indies, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel

Hons. Frederick C. Temple, of Vermont, and Jas. Dixon of Hartford, and Col. Jas. Watson, of the U. S. A., are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gov. E. D. Morgan, of Albany; Col. Baker, of the U. S. A.; Lieut. Richard Bradley, of the U. S. A.; Commander Lockwood, of the U. S. Navy; and Paul Butler, son of Major Gen. Butler, are at the Astor House.

W. B. Brown and E. Cowan, of Pennsylvania; A. McLean, of London; W. A. McClelland, of Tennessee; C. W. Robinson, of Cleveland; S. H. Hunt, of the U. S. Navy; E. W. Leonard, of California; and J. H. Bidlow, of Maine, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

G. C. Goodwin, of Boston; J. B. Turner and J. S. Ramsey, of Chicago; J. V. L. Prurn and H. H. Martin, of Albany; D. J Justice, of St. Paul, and J. Hovey, of Ohio, are at the St Nicholas Hotel.

Thomas Pickering, of the United States Navy, and Capt. Fitzreares, of the United States Army, are at the Everett House.

Hugh R. Stewart, of the Royal Navy; B. Rhedin, of Gottenburgh; E. L. S. Benjamin, of England, and E. W. Ledyard & ladies, of Cazenovia, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Nicholson, of the United States Navy, and Mlle. Frezzolini are at the New-York Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SEWER ACCIDENT.—Two men were instantly killed, on Saturday evening, by the caving in of a sewer bank, where they were, on Jay, near York-street. There were several other men who narrowly escaped losing their lives. The names of those killed were OWEN BRACKEN and MICHAEL CLARK. Coroner HORTON held an inquest, and the Jury rendered a verdict that their death was the result of accidental causes.

CITY MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were only 75 deaths in this city, classified by the Health Office as follows: Men, 14; women, 16; boys, 19; girls, 25; adults, 30; children, 45; males, 33; females, 42; colored persons, 1. There were 11 deaths by consumption, 8 by convulsions, 5 by scarlet fever, and 30 by small-pox.

A NEW FEATURE.—Dr. HOLMES, of this city, the celebrated Embalmist, has received a commission as surgeon in the United States army. His duty will be to embalm all those killed in battle whose bodies it may be desirable to preserve.

An Anglo-American War Threatened.

From the Dublin Morning News, May 7.

The Federal Government has proclaimed a blockade of the Southern ports, but until they can cover 2,000 miles of seaboard with their cruisers, the blockade will not be what is called "effective," and the British Admiral on the station will protect British vessels in entering and leaving ports not effectively closed by a considerable naval force. This matter may easily lead to a collision with United States ships of war, and very probably John Bull may not be unwilling to seize the present favorable opportunity for wiping off old scores. On the other hand, it was thought that England would refuse to acknowledge the legality of the letters of marque issued by the President of the Confederate States, and would hold his Government accountable for any loss or capture, under the authority of these letters, of British property sailing in American bottoms. This hope, however, has been disappointed. Privateering has been condemned by the unanimous voice of the civilized nations of Europe, the United States alone raising its voice in opposition to the condemnation. The South is to weak in naval resources that an energetic protest from the maritime powers would probably put a stop to the threatened renewal of this barbarous system of privateering, which, indeed, is little better than piracy. It is worth remarking that one of the first writers who held up privateering to execration was an American, the famous BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, next to WASHINGTON, the founder of the freedom and independence of the United States. His authority, however, does not seem to have much weight with Americans of the present day, as both Northerns and Southerns have declared for the continuance of this species of legal piracy. *The Times has been told that there are letters of marque now in London, and agents have arrived by the last steamer to make contracts for Armstrong guns, and all other warlike stores of the most recent invention.* "Both parties," says the writer, "will come into the markets of Europe, and bid for men and ships. So far as privateering is concerned, the South will have the advantage. No adventurer would care to take service with the North, because there would be little or no prey. The South has no commerce, and its produce would be carried in neutral bottoms. The North, however, has ships upon every sea, and is a victim that will pay a plunderer. There are silk cargoes to be intercepted even in the Eastern seas, and the treasures of California are to be met with afloat." It is now quite plain that in this quarrel, despite all that has been said and written about Slavery, England sides with the Confederate States. She does so, indeed, compelled by the strongest motives of self-interest. Her cotton manufactures cannot flourish, or even exist, without the usual supplies of raw material from the South. The North has just adopted a Protectionist Tariff very unfavorable to English interests, and, in resisting the enforcement and extension of this prohibitory tariff, the South is virtually fighting England's battle. Still more, the jealousy of the United States, as a maritime Power, is a fixed principle of British statesmanship; and we may be certain that the news of the blow just inflicted on a navy which, in some respects, was formidable to England, has given satisfaction, not loud but deep, to the great bulk of Englishmen. It is so easy to bring about a collision, and, under present circumstances, it would be so safe and advantageous for England to pick a quarrel with the Government of the United States, that we shall not be surprised to find Her Majesty's Government assuming a position with regard to this civil broil which may easily lead to war. That they will allow the cotton supply to be cut off by the blockade of the Southern ports is hardly to be expected. Doubtful questions of right are easily and promptly settled when there is no doubt about the question of force. The burning of Gosport dock-yard has, for the moment, placed the United States Navy at England's mercy; and if, on this occasion, England is found to spare a rival and foe, we must be nearer to the Millenium than is popularly supposed. The decisions announced to the House of Commons last night by Lord J. RUSSELL, point strongly in the direction of a rupture between England and the United States. Lord JOHN declared that the British Government would not recognize the blockade proclaimed of the Southern ports unless it were made effective, but that they did recognize the legality of the letters-of-marque issued by President DAVIS. Now, the Washington Government threatens to treat the holders of these letters of-marque as pirates, and unless the spirit of Yankeeland has sunk very low, they will probably show fight also on the blockade question. It is evident that Lord JOHN knew more about this matter than he chose to communicate to the House and the public. And it is also evident that no more favorable occasion than the present is likely to offer for striking a blow at one of the few maritime rivals England has cause to dread.

A Patriotic Secessionist.

To the Public School Teachers and Janitors of the City of New-York:

The subscriber would suggest to the Public School teachers and janitors of this City, the necessity of some united effort, on their part, to relieve the families of those who have volunteered from this City for the war.

Five or ten per cent. of the salary of each teacher and janitor, paid in monthly installments, and distributed by means of Ward Committees, under the direction and control of a Central Committee, would go far to assist in relieving the wants of the families of the brave men who have with such alacrity offered their lives in defence of the national flag and Constitution.

The subscriber holds himself ready to co operate in any plan others may propose in furtherance of the measure above outlined.

STINSON MCIVER, Vice-Principal
Ward School No. 23, Sixth Ward.
No. 121 LEONARD-STREET, NEW YORK, May 19, 1861.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans in Paris, registered at the Office of L'Herbette, Kane & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, up to May 2, 1861:

NEW YORK.
Thomas Morton,
J. S. Andrews,
W. G. West,
Dr. B. J. Roath,
Mr. Gale and lady,
Dr. Thomas Rainey,
H. B. Claflin, Jr.,
F. C. Southwick and lady,
J. Cipriant,
Jacob Bauch,
G. Bradshaw,
A. Lockwood and lady,
Mrs. & Miss Bodenhamer.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
W. J. Stillman.

JACKSON, S. C.
J. B. Clark.

NEW-HAVAN, CONN.
C. W. Bradley,
Miss M. A. Gilbert.

PHILADELPHIA
Mrs. Clark and family,
J. Hinckley Clark,
W. W. Suddards.

NORTH CAROLINA.
D. H. J. Davis.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED.—A great opportunity is now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting, English medallion, velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in ten spacious salesrooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Presser, Improved Loop Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

TRUSSES.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. E. M. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the radical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and Instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

BIRTH.

EDON—In this City, on Tuesday, May 14, the wife of ROBERT EDON, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

BROWN—POTTER—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Thursday, May 16, by Rev. Wm. M. Martin, Mr. PHILIP BROWN, of Brooklyn, W. D., to Miss JANE, eldest daughter of the late James Potter, of that place.

DIED.

EDGERTON.—In this City, on Saturday, May 18, after a severe illness, Mrs. SARAH A., wife of James Edgerton, aged 48 years, 5 months and 1 day.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) 20th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, George M. Harpel, 50th st., first house east of 2d av. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

MERCH.—In this City, on Sunday, May 19; Col. RUFUS MERCH, aged 63 years.

The friends of the family, and the Masonic Fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 12 Neilson place, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. His remains will be taken to Rochester, N. Y., for interment.

FOLEY.—In this City, on Friday evening, May 17, Mrs. ANN FOLEY, widow of the late Charles Foley, aged 63 years.

BRADLEY.—On Friday, May 17, ALBERT, son of Edward and Ann Augusta Bradley, aged 9 months and 26 days.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) at 3 P. M., from No. 397 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

LANGRIDGE.—In this City, on Sunday, May 19, LOVELL LANGRIDGE, of Sussex County, England, aged 61 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 232 West 15th st., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

WHITNEY.—In Greenpoint, on Saturday evening, May 18, KATHARINE L. WHITNEY, wife of W. Scott Tower, aged 23 years.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

RETON.—In Yonkers, on Friday, May 17, Mrs. CHARLOTTE LAVINIA RETON widow of the late Daniel Reton, Esq., of New-York, aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of Rev. Dr. Baird, at Yonkers, this day, (Monday,) May 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NEILSON.—At Lindenwood, New-Brunswick, N. J., the residence of her son in-law, J. S. Carpender, on Sunday, May 19, ABIGAIL BLEECKER, widow of John Neilson, M. D., late of this City, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 4th st. and Lafayette place, on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

CHESTNUT.—In Perth Amboy, N. J., on Sunday, May 19, SAMUEL CHESTNUT, of Baltimore.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his brother in-law, William King, Perth Amboy, N. J., on Tuesday, 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. Friends will take the Staten Island ferry boat at 1 o'clock, and railroad from Vanderbilt's Landing, returning by 6 o'clock train.

WYCKOFF.—In Bedminster, N. J., on Friday, May 17, suddenly, of apoplexy, CORNELIUS M. WYCKOFF, in the 63d year of his age.

RANDOLPH—In Hamilton, N. Y., on Sunday, May 12, of scarlet fever, WILLARD, aged 2 years 8 months and 16 days. Also, on Monday, May 13, IRVING, aged 1 year and 18 days, children of Runyon and Allie F. Randolph.

LORD.—In Manlius, Onondaga County, N. Y., on Friday morning, May 17, WILLIAM WARREN, only child of Rev. Wm. H. and Annie M. Lord, and grandson of James Watson of this City, aged 10 months and 29 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 287.—MAY 18, 1861.
47, 48, 39, 18, 68, 17, 64, 51, 38, 41, 37, 4.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 288.—MAY 18, 1861.
11, 35, 76, 18, 37, 36, 55, 41, 70, 43, 69, 5, 17.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

READY TO DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
READY TO DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
READY TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
READY TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
READY TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
A GREAT WAR STORY.
A GREAT WAR STORY.
A GREAT WAR STORY.
A GREAT WAR STORY.
A GREAT WAR STORY.
A GREAT WAR STORY.
MAGGIE BURNS,
A Story of
AMERICAN HEARTS OF '76!
By SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.,
In the
NEW-YORK LEDGER.

The scene opens just after Washington, retreating before Cornwallis, has crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania. This was one of the most hopeless periods of the Revolution.

Dark and gloomy was the hour,
And Freedom's fires burnt low;
For thirty days had Washington
Retreated from the foe."

It is at this stirring period, when Tories looked and plotted mischief in every neighborhood, that MAGGIE BURNS, "The Heroine of the Delaware," comes upon the scene.

GET THE LEDGER.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two Protestants, one as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, or as laundress; no objection to the country; best of City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 207 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands the care of children; no objection to travel; can be seen for two days at No. 176 East 21st-st, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing and ironing, and make herself useful; prefers the country; has the best of references from the City and country. Call at No. 133 West 30th-st., 2d floor, back room, this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and take care of children; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 59 West 31st-st., near 6th-av., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS AND LAUNDRESS.—Situation wanted, by a very experienced and well recommended girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing; is a neat and competent servant, and of very obliging disposition; will be found a thorough waitress and an excellent washer and ironer. Two years' reference to a Brooklyn family. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; is fully competent for either place; no objection to the country; has undoubted City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a Protest young woman, with best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, trustworthy young woman, with the best of reference from her last employer, desires a situation in city or country, in the above capacity; is a competent chambermaid and thorough waitress; will assist in washing; has no objection to go as nurse, if required; wages $5 to $6. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chamber maid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to go to the country for the Summer; can give best of City references. Call for two days at No. 236 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting or as regular waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 412 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a tidy and respectable girl, who can be seen at her present employer's, No. 29 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to go to the country; has excellent City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook immediately, in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing if required. Address C. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK. in a private family, by a respectable Scotch woman, who understands her business thoroughly; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; can assist in washing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches, is an excellent baker of all kinds; would assist with the washing; has good City reference. Apply at No. 260 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A COOK WHO PERFECTLY understands her business, is a good baker, a Protestant, with good City references, and willing to go to the country. None other need apply at No. 54 West 38th-st., from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M., to-day.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY An experienced Protestant cook, one who understands her business thoroughly; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and is good at pastry; also understands the care and treatment of milk and butter-making, or would assist in the washing or ironing, if required; would have no objection to the City or country. The best of reference from her last employer. Call for three days at No. 276 1st-av., near 16th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST obliging young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread and biscuit, and is a good laundress; would do general housework; best City reference; no objection to the country; a home preferred to high wages. Call for two days at No. 820 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A girl as cook and to assist in the washing; will take the entire charge of the kitchen. City reference. Call or address at 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, SEAMstresses, nurses, &c., free of charge. N. B.—My first-class agency office, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d st., is at the service, all this week, without charge, for furnishing help to all families, of Union sentiments, who bring this advertisement. I have now, waiting for situations, the best selected lot of servants in this city—over 200 nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and obliging girls
D. ELMORE.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A RESpectable young woman, who is highly recommended for honesty sobriety and compency, desires a situation in the City or country; is a good cook and baker, a thorough laundress, is neat and ecomonical in her kitchen, has no objections to general housework—wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable, trusty girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Apply at No. 95 East 31st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A middle aged woman with superior reference wishes a situation at moderate wages; understands all kinds of cooking—can make bread, pies and cake, and get up linens in style. Will go in the Country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up-stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young girl wants a situation as good cook, good washer and ironer; has the best of city reference from the lady she has lived with, for the last two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, in the rear building.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework, in a small, private family; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 53 University place, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, or would do housework in a small family; perfectly understands her business; best of City reference. Apply at No. 154 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., from 9 till 6 o'clock.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A competent young woman, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family; can do all kinds of baking; can come well recommended. Call at No. 139 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a middle aged Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; can give good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 83 West 25th st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 141 Tilary-st., near Gold, Brooklyn. Has good reference.

AS FIRST CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable English woman, who understands her business in all its branches—French, English and American cooking; is a first-class pastry cook and desserts of all kinds; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 145 8th-av., third floor, between 17th and 18th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable American Protestant woman, a situation as housekeeper; is capable of keeping a house in good order; is a good cook, and is willing and obliging to her employer. Good reference. No objections to country. Call at No. 870 Broadway, corner 12th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant widow, a gentleman's residence to care for during the summer months; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 103 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSESERVANT.—A VERY tidy, respectable and well recommended girl wants a situation in the City or country, to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; is a first-rate washer and ironer, economical, neat, and obliging servant. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, by an active, hardworking Protestant young woman, a situation as general houseworker; makes nice bread, biscuit, pies, &c., and is a good laundress; would do chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging; good reference; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, corner 12th-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant woman wishes a situation to do housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good moral character and quiet disposition. Wages moderate to suit the times. No objection to the county. Call for two days at 62 Houston-st.

AS LADY'S-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant Englishwoman, a situation as lady's-maid and seamstress; perfectly understands hair-dressing and dress-making and all kinds of family sewing, also the making up of lady's muslins; has excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country or to travel. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED BY A PROtestant young English woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; understands French fluting. Has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse, who has acted in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; the best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 76 4th av., corner of 10th-st., in the fancy store

A YOUNG WOMAN HAVING LOST HER child, wants a baby to nurse, or would go out as wet nurse, the former preferred. Inquire at No. 69 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young woman as nurse; will take the entire care of a baby from its birth; is an excellent seamstress and chambermaid; is willing to travel to Europe with the family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No 2 East 26th-st, corner of Madison-av.

AS NURSE.—A NURSE, LONG EXPERIENCED in the care of children, wants a situation; is an excellent sewer. No objection to go a short distance in the country, or to travel. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 31st-st., third floor, Room No. 9.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROtestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes and all kinds of family sewing; best of City references can be given; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st, near Broadway.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—A THOROUGHLY competent and experienced middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the care and is fond of children, and who can furnish City reference of the first class, may hear of a very desirable place by applying between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 14 Gramercy-park. Those only who can fully answer the above requirements need apply.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, 17 years of age, a situation to take care of a baby, or would do housework in a small family; she is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant girl, as seamstress; is a good dressmaker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and understands all kinds of family sewing; no objections to assist with children, or wait on a lady; would travel, or go to the country for the Summer; City reference given; can be seen at No. 152 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' dresses, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine; can be recommended from her last place. Call at 117 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan girl, a situation as seamstress, by the day or week; can do all kinds of plain sewing; can give good satisfactory reference for honesty and capability, at No. 181 Ludlow-st., top floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as waitress in a private family; no objection to assist as chambermaid; perfectly understands her business; no objection to go to the country for the Summer, if required; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 3, at No. 213 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman, capable of waiting or chamber work, would like a situation in the country or City. Any person may inquire of her present employer for character and capability, at No. 29 Union-square.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, gentlemen's washing, or to go out by the day to clean, or wash and iron; city reference given. Call at No. 141 East 22d-st., top floor, back room.

A WIDOW AND HER SON DESIRE THE charge, as janitors, of some bank or other public building; references in every way satisfactory will be given. Address E. H. M., No 56 Irving-place.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, ENTRY CLERK, COPYIST—Or a similar position, by a young man from the country; unexceptionable references given. Address, one week, G. W. B., Engineer and Surveyor, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, WITH first-class reference, wants a situation as coachman, either in this City or country. A note addressed to J. W., No. 50 4th-av., in Mr. Campbell's harness store, will be promptly attended to.

AS COACHMAN, GARDENER, COWMAN, &c.—A young Protestant man, English, desires a situation in the country, in either or all of the above capacities; seven years' undoubted references of ability and good character, in every particular, can be given; wages moderate. Call from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M., on S. TYRRELL, at No. 849, basement, 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation, by a man of long practice, and highly experienced. Has served in some of the first families in England. He is known to be a first-class trainer of young horses, both to harness and saddle, and can instruct children in horsemenship, and everything connected with the horse and his treatment, which will be found by inquiring from his last employer, where he has served for some years, in this City. Has no incumbrance; will go to any part of the country if required. Address H. N., at No. 269 Canal-st., in the looking glass store, near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GENtleman who feels an interest in a very worthy, competent man, would like to see him obtain a good situation, feeling well assured that he would be a valuable man to any gentleman wishing a sober coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has been well brought up, and for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 61 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman and groom; is a single man of long experience, who knows his business thoroughly; will be found willing and obliging, and of a peaceable disposition; has good City reference. Address M M, Box No 200 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THE WRIter wants a reliable man to take care of a pair of horses, wagon, &c., in a private stable. Address, with references, Box No. 271 Post office.

AS FOOTMAN OR WAITER.—WANTED, A situation, for a boy of seventeen, either as footman or waiter in a small family. Has been for six years with his present employer, under a good scotch butler; understands a waiter's work, and can be recommended as honest, truthful, and good-tempered. Apply for one week, at No. 18 Washington square.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION ON A farm by a young man of long experience; understands the care of horses and cattle; is sober and honest; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; has good recommendation: wages not so much of an object as a good home. Address E. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands his business, in the laying out of new grounds; also in the culture of vegetables and flowers; if required, will take charge of a horse and cow; and also willing to make himself generally useful; will produce the most satisfactory reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a married man (Scotch) without family; understands his business thoroughly, having had several years' experience both here and in England; high wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address G. R., Mr. Reid's store, No. 837 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, in the country, by a married German man, as gardener; he understands the treatment of flowers, trees and grapes; is thoroughly acquainted with raising vegetables and farming. Address C. L., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM OR VALET.—WANTED, A SITUation as groom or valet by a single young man, who has recommendations from English families; can ride and train young horses; understands the work of each capacity; or would take a footman's place; has best City reference as to character, &c.; no objection to travel. Address M. W., Box No. 134 *Times* Office, for two days.

GENERAL MAN SERVANT.—WANTED, A situation as general servant, in a private family, by an active and experienced man, who is an excellent waiter and a very competent coachman. Good city reference. No objection to the country, and is willing to be useful. Can be seen at No. 93 East 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs., or address B C., for three days.

A GENERAL MAN-SERVANT.—A STEADY, well-disposed young man with excellent testimonials for honesty, sobriety and industry, desires a situation in city or country; is a careful hand over horses, a good family gardener, and willing to be generally useful Wages, $8 to $10 per month. Apply at 378 6th-av.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS MAN Waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and will be well recommended by his last employer, whom he has just left; has no objection to the country. Any command will be attended to at the house of his late employer, No. 33 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address for three days at No. 877 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A private family, by a respectable Englishman with good city references. Address C. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTed, a reliable Protestant woman, who has a good knowledge of cooking, washing and ironing; first-class reference required Apply at No. 270 Degraw st., Brooklyn, between 10 and 12 o'clock

A GARDENER WANTED.—A COMPETENT gardener, to take care of a small private place, in Connecticut; must understand the cultivation of flowers, fruit and vegetables; also, grass culture; no objections to a married man; best references required. Apply to Andrew Bridgman, No. 878 Broadway.

A GENTS WANTED.—O. G. BECKWITH & CO., No. 310 Pearl-st., sole agents for the State of New-York for the sale of A. Richard & Co.'s Combined Glue and Cement. Agents wanted, to whom great inducements will be offered. Send stamp for re urn postage.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE —Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$2 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and get them.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COUNTRY RESIdence, pleasantly situated at Fishkill Landing, one mile from Hudson River Railroad station, with a beautiful view of Newburgh Bay; the house is well suited for a small family, and the grounds, consisting of twelve acres, amply stocked with fruit and in a perfect state of cultivation; also, a well-planted kitchen garden, and abundant stable room. To a desirable tenant, it will be let on moderate terms for a year. For further particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

TO RENT AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FURnished cottage, one mile from depôt, and adjoining the country seat of R. K. Collins, Esq. The house contains 12 rooms, sliding doors between parlors, and French windows; barn and stable attached; a variety of fruits; convenient for boating and fishing; horse and carriage, if required. Also, a small house and 7¼ acres for sale. Can take a boat from the premises. Inquire of Mrs. WM. DEANE, on the premises.

TO LET—TWO ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED country seats, with 10 to 16 acres of ground in lawn and garden, filled with choice fruit and ornamental trees; for beauty of surface and scenery unsurpassed, having a bold front of a mile on the Sound. House contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room, billiard-room, bowling saloon, &c. Distant from New-York one hour by New-Haven Railroad. For particulars, apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR FOUR OR SIX months, a house containing 12 rooms, in the Village of Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass. There is a barn and carriage-house attached, with stabling for three horses. The grounds comprise 1½ acres, with fruit, vegetables, &c. The premises are within five minutes walk of the depôt and all the business part of the village. For further particulars address BERKSHIRE, Box No. 121 New-York Post-office.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A SUPERIOR country residence, furnished, and 5 or 20 acres of land, fine garden and fruit; the house has all the modern improvements, water and gas throughout, one hour's ride from the City by Hudson River Railroad or by steamboat. Horses and carriages with the premises if desired. For further particulars, inquire of A. H. WALLIS, Esq., No. 42 John-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.—To let, furnished, the commodious country residence of the late John La Farge, Esq., on Hempstead harbor, at Glen Cove; about two hours from New-York by steamer; lawn running to the water; fine stable, garden, fruit, shades, &c. Terms low for the season, $1,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, with stable, carriage-house, and other convenient out-buildings; a variety of fruit; fine lawn; beautifully located at Bedford, Westchester County, in the most healthy part of the county; 42 miles from New-York, per Harlem Railroad; a very delightful country residence. For further particulars, inquire of the owner, G. W. MILLER, No 47 Pearl-st. New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vege able garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No 11 Frankfort-st.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT.—A gone cottage at Irvington, on the Hudson, five minutes' walk from the station, with about two acres of pleasure ground and garden; fully furnished, and supplied with gas and cold water; stable and carriage house; to rent for the season at $100 per month. Apply to Prof. McVICKAR, No 21 West 32d-st

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET AT NEW-HAMBURGH.—To let, furnished, a very desirable country place, with about 25 acres in fine order, fruited and shaded; stable, cow-house, gardener, &c., &c. Rent, all told, $1,250 for the season. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 25th-ST., near Trinity Chapel. House first-class, 25 by 60, four story, newly, completely and elegantly furnished one year ago. Address, with real name, R, box No. 2,598 Post office.

TO LET.—A VERY PLEASANT AND WELL-FURnished house, in the most desirable section of South Brooklyn. Possession given immediately. Address Post office Box No. 3,693, New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT NEWPORT, A very desirable furnished house and stable, near the Ocean House. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Rye, half mile from the depôt. Inquire of EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, or NOAH LODER, No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—A VERY BEAUTIFUL BROWN STONE house, in a good neighborhood, furnished; rent $75 per month. Address J. B. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON RIVER—Forty five minues by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st. Two or three suites of large, airy, commodious rooms can now be engaged at the Woodlard Park House. This house, surrounded by thirty acres of picturesque grounds, commands a beautiful view of the Hudson. Excellent bathing, boating and fishing, good stabling, plenty of fresh vegetables and milk. Families and gentlemen desiring a quiet, retired summer residence, near town, will find this location unsurpassed, the house being within two minutes walk of the railroad station, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat and stage. For terms, &c. apply at the Hotel St. Germain corner of 5th av. and 22d st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET, ABOUT ONE mile from Williamsbridge and Kingsbridge, on the Harlem Railroad, pleasant rooms, with good board, at reasonable prices, in a nice farm-house, delightfully shaded. To gentlemen requiring a select home, combined with the advantages of keeping a horse and carriage, if required, and enjoying the privilege of good bathing, shooting and fishing, this would prove a very desirable opportunity. For further particulars address WILLIAM BOYCE, Williamsbridge, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, having a large house and garden, would accommodate one or two families or single persons; terms reasonable; or would let a part of the house for six months or longer. For further particulars inquire at No. 121 Sullivan-st., or on the premises, Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., Madison-av, first house above 10th-st. Access easy, by Harlem cars, 30 minutes; depôt 5 minutes' walk, or Harlem boats and stages 1 hour.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—THREE GENtlemen and their wives, or six single gentlemen, can be accommodated in a pleasant location in West Morrisania, by a private family, for the Summer or year; three minutes' walk from depôt, by Harlem Railroad, and five minutes from stage connecting with the Harlem boats from Peck-slip. Terms, 25 per week for six months, and $6 for a shorter period. For further particulars, inquire at the Melrose depôt for D. C. WEEKS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES WISHING TO obtain board for the season can be accommodated immediately in a healthy location, near the salt water, about 30 miles from the City. For particulars apply to CAMPBELL & SEAMAN, No. 404 4th-av., NELSON SAMMIS, No. 162 Grand-st, or LOUGHRAN & EGBERT, No. 318 Washington-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—HALF AN HOUR FROM the City by cars or boat—A private family on the banks of the Hudson, a most delightful location, desire a party of gentlemen or small family for the Summer months. References must be unexceptionable. For particulars apply to the Secretary of the Weehawken Ferry Company, foot 42d-st., or at No 246 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR six or eight persons can be obtained in a private family, located in Westchester County, fourteen miles from the City and ten minutes' walk from the Hudson river railroad station. Plenty of fruit and vegetables from the farm. Terms moderate. Address C. D., Box No. 102 *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED ON the banks of the Hudson, within an hour and a half of Chambers-st.; abundance of shade and fruit trees upon the place, which is three minutes' walk from railroad or boat, on an eminence, with a fine view of the river; the house will be kept entirely quiet and private. Address RESORT, Box No. 112 *Times* office

BOARD IN MORRISANIA.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen, a gentleman and wife, or one or two ladies, can obtain board for the summer, in a beautifully situated house overlooking the above village. A good carriage house on the premises. Address S. W., at the *Journal* office, Morrisania, Westchester Co.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIVE GOOD ROOMS, BEsides servants' accommodations, coach-house and stable; can be had with first-class board, in a pleasantly located house on east bank of the Hudson, 45 minutes from 31st-st., near depôt. Address HUDSON, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife wish board in the vicinity of Irvington, New York; would prefer being where no other boarders are taken, and within ten minutes' walk of the railroad station. Address BOARD, Box No 628 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT FISHKILL LANDING on the Hudson River; a few families can be accommodated with board for the Summer months, upon early application; terms moderate, and location healthy. Address S. A. McKINLEY, Fishkill Landing.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A NEW AND HANDsomely furnished house opened in Greenwich, Connecticut, for the accommodation of Summer boarders. Inquire of JOHN ELLIOT, Greenwich Depôt, who will take parties to the house, owned by Titus Mead.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMILIES or a number of gentlemen and ladies, can be accommodated with board at a pleasant farm house one mile from Whittock Ville, Weschester County, N.Y. Inquire of A. CHAMBERS, No. 44 Bond st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW SINGLE GENtlemen, or two families can be accommodated with handsome and pleasantly furnished rooms near Guttenburgh, N. J., half a mile from the ferry. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

CASH—HOMESTEAD WANTED—FROM 5 to 25 acres with good buildings, and not over 30 miles from the City, is wanted for 3 years by an excellent tenant. No land speculator need apply. A fair rent will be paid, or will purchase, if very low, for cash, if unincumbered. $1,000 in cash will be paid for a three years' lease. Address Box No. 3,121 Post office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT, FOR NOT less than 6 months, a large, furnished country or farm-house, with several acres of land attached; must be within 20 miles of the City, near or on the North or Harlem River, and withal to be had at a moderate price or rent. Address, with particulars, Box No. 1,270 New-York Post-office.

A FURNISHED HOUSE OR COTTAGE IS wanted to rent for the Summer. Distance not over 20 or 25 miles, with shade and space of 4 or 5 acres, and a good garden with vegetables and fruit. Address J. T. B., Box No. 467 Post-office, stating terms and location.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURnished house, with a gallery for paintings. Address T. A. G., Box No. 119 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 3 PIKE-st., located between East Broadway and Division-st. This property has the privilege of an alley way 8 feet wide, leading into East Broadway, which renders it valuable for improvement. Terms easy. Inquire of J. P. HAYES, No. 72 Beekman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 138 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

A FAMILY HAVE TWO NEAT FURnished rooms to let, with or without board; gas and bath. No. 104 Waverley-place, near Washington Parade-ground.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND two single gentlemen, may obtain handsome rooms en suite, or single, with board, in a small agreeable family, where may be had a comfortable and pleasant home, by applying at No. 58 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE PERSONS can be accommodated with good board at reasonable rates during the Summer months, in a healthy and desirable part of the City. Apply at No. 67 West 38th-st., corner 6th-av.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with or without board, single or in suites, in a strictly first-class house, No. 18 East 28th st. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM ON SECOND floor, with every convenience, to let to two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. References exchanged. Apply at No. 206 West 22d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—BROWN STONE house No. 81 Sands-st., elevated and airy location, 6 minutes from Fulton ferry; a gentleman and his wife, or two gentlemen, can have a large and pleasant room, with ample closets, gas and register; an excellent table; hot and cold baths; small and select family; no children; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen can obtain handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, in a first-class house, the location being very desirable for the summer. Apply at No. 89 Henry-st., near Clark References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—With pleasant rooms, can be had by single gentlemen or families, at No 75 Montague-place, corner of Henry-st., only five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry. References given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—GENtlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can obtain rooms, furnished or unfurnished or in suites, with full or partial board, at No. 4 Willow st., five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. House first-class. Dinner at 6

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant suites of rooms, for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Montague Ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and wife or two single gentlemen, can obtain furnished or unfurnished rooms with board, in a very beautiful location, with a small private family, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 20 Harrison-st., nearly opposite Tomkin's Place

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen desiring good board, pleasant rooms, with all the comforts of home, can be accommodated in a small private family, by applying at No. 79 Sussex-st., near the ferry.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen only. A strictly private family will let a parlor and bedroom, communicating, or a single room, with breakfast, if required. The house is new, has all the modern improvements, and is situated in an excellent neighborhood; convenient to the 4th-av. stages and 3d-av. railroad. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 221 East 30th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good habits and very respectable family, in a pleasant and central locality, in a small and strictly private family, where the comforts of a good home can be had; locality between Bleecker and 14th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house-keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK BOARD AGENCY, NO. 62 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rooms to let in first class boarding houses and private families; offices for physicians, &c. Persons wanting rooms of any description, with or without board, can be suited, and will be directed without charge. E. LAWRENCE & CO.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NO. 22 WEST 29th st., having made an extensive addition to her house, can accommodate a few more boarders on or before May 1; two new suites of rooms, three single rooms and an entire parlor floor all elegantly furnished, are yet to be disposed of; table and style of housekeeping unexceptionable.

NO. 49 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, NEAR ASTOR Library and Cooper Institute.—A suite of spacious rooms, with or without private table; also, single rooms with breakfast and tea for gentlemen. Strangers desiring to spend the Summer in the City, will be very pleasantly accommodated. The rooms are very airy and cheerful.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED APARTMENTS on second floor, having every convenience, may be obtained with a small private family, residing in Clinton place, near the Brevoort House, by one or two gentlemen, with breakfast if desired by addressing COMFORT, Box No 105 *Times* Office.

FAMILY BOARD.—A LADY AND GENTLEman desire accommodations in a private family, where home comforts may be enjoyed. Early dinner for the lady and terms about $60 per month. The very best of references given and required. Address Box No. 4,137 Post-office, for this day only.

A FRENCH PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a large furnished front room, with piano, closets, hot and cold water; also, a few others, with or without board; house first-class. A few day boarders taken; prices moderate. Apply at No 404 4th-st., (No. 3 Albion-place.) between Broadway and 3d av.

TO LET.—THE UNUSUALLY PLEASANT SECond and third floors, well furnished, together or separately, with first-class board, (private table, if required,) at moderate prices. Nice single rooms for gentlemen. Apply at No 48 East Bleecker-st, near Broadway.

TO RENT—A BACK PARLOR AND EXTENSION room elegantly furnished, with or without board, in house No. 32 East 14th-st. Also, a few rooms on second and third floors, with board. This is a grand location, between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square. Apply at house.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURNISHed sitting and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only, with or without partial board; house convenient to cars and stages. Inquire at No. 153 West 36th-st, between 7th and 8th avs.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A small pleasant room and bedroom, fire place and closet, on first floor, to one or two persons, in private house No. 254 West 29th-st., nearly opposite the church. Terms very moderate.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, HANDsomely furnished rooms in a first-class house; location West 24th-st, near the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Address F. G., care of Thompson & Brothers, No. 1,107 Broadway.

ROOMS TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, in a strictly private family. House contains all the modern improvements, and is pleasantly situated, No. 169 West 15th-st. between 6th and 7th avs. Best of references given and required.

NO. 3 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—A handsome suite of rooms for single gentlemen or gentlemen and families, in a first-class house, replete with modern accommodations, opposite the Fifth-av. Hotel.

TO LET.—IN A SMALL F

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 23½ MONTHS $505,374 45.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 27, 1861.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Feb. 28, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 31 Nassau st., NEW-YORK, May 14, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of the next election, held THIS DAY at the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

FOR DIRECTORS.

Henry Stokes,	John S. Williams,
Daniel Burtnett,	Edmund Coffin,
Henry A. Kerr,	John S Harris,
Denton H. Pearsall,	James Henry,
Edward Haight,	Leonard M. Thorn,
Jacob Harsen,	Robert S. Bussing.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

Adelmour W. King,	Cyrus W. Loder,
	John Baker.

At a subsequent meeting HENRY STOKES, Esq., was duly reelected President.

C. S. WEMPLE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the time for funding the unsecured indebtedness of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, accorded to the proposition contained in the last report of the Company, is limited to July 1, 1861. The holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable of said Company are notified to present them to be exchanged for the new bonds of the Company, of the denomination of $500, now ready for delivery at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, or to H. C. KINGSLEY at No. 25 William-st., New-York.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President and Receiver.
CLEVELAND, May 15, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., }
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., out of the earnings of the Company, payable to the stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer books are closed, and will be reopened 24th inst.

By order of the Board.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th-av. and 26th st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 21, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock at noon to 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stocks will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., MAY 15, 1861.—The annual election of seven Directors of this Company, and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Office of the Company, 4th-st., corner of South 3d-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be opened at 5 o'clock P. M., and closed at 6 o'clock P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from May 29th to June 3d inclusive. By order

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S }
OFFICE, MILWAUKEE April 29, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the Milwaukee & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the choice of a Board of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Company, in Milwaukee.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—A dividend of Five Dollars per Share on each share of Stock, has been declared, payable on the 1st day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst.

By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1861.

$100,000—IN SUMS TO SUIT—TO LOAN on Bond and Mortgage.
Address W. ANTHES & LEROY,
No. 38 Pine st.

$10,000 WANTED.—TEN THOUSAND DOLlars on bond and mortgage on improved real estate in the Country worth $50,000 with a chattel mortgage on personal property in this City worth $20,000. An additional bonus will be paid. For further particulars address J. S., Jr. Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of June. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

MISSOURI STATE BONDS WANTED IN exchange for valuable farming land, adjoining the Long Island Railroad. Address MISSOURI, Box No. 2,140 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY-AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1861.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES FOR THE NAVY.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, the fifth day of June, 1861, at noon, for the supply of such quantities of fresh beef and vegetables as may be required on the New-York station during the fiscal year commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the 30th June, 1862.

The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered for by the pound.

Bond with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriation for the naval service for 1846-'7, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. I. HENDERSON, Navy-Agent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the freighting business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the wayBilling of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight-bills, &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of proposing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.

CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the XVIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of June next at 5 o'clock P. M., for altering and preparing Primary School House No. 29, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of said repairs are on file and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 96 Grosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties wh se names must accompany the proposal, for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so. JAMES B. BRADY,
Chairman School Officers XVIIIth Ward.
MAURICE J. POWER, Sec.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL HALLETT, GEORGE W. McDOWELL, FRANCIS M. McDOWELL and NIROM M. CRANE against RICHARD REED.—Summons for money demand on contract (Com not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at our office, No. 38 Wall-st, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the 7th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ff's Att'y.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 8, 1861.

The complaint in the above entitled action, referred to in the above summons, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1861.

CHAPMAN & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ff's Att'ys.

To RICHARD REED, Defendant. myl4-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next. —Dated New-York, 8th day of April, 1861.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1 1861.

ap2-law6mTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1861. JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

ap8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. FRIDUAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of October 1860.

law9mM* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 66 Pine st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.

jal5-law6mTu*

INSURANCE.

THE INSURED PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS,
WITHOUT INCURRING ANY LIABILITY WHATEVER.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 13 WALL ST.

STOCK CAPITAL	$500,000 00
(all paid in and securely invested.)	
SURPLUS	535 000 00
LIABILITIES	29,467 35

INSURES BUILDINGS MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RENTS, LEASES, AND OTHER INSURABLE PROPERTY, AGAINST FIRE, AT RATES AS LOW AS IS CONSISTENT WITH SECURITY.

THIS COMPANY DIVIDES THREE QUARTERS OF ITS PROFITS AMONG ITS CUSTOMERS.

By insuring in this Company, the advantages of a Mutual Insurance Company are obtained with the additional advantages afforded in the security given by an ample and reliable Cash Capital—a feature not presented by ordinary Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. The dividends to customers already declared are as follows:

First division to Customers, July, 1857....33⅓ per cent.
Second division to Customers, July, 1858..50 per cent.
Third division to Customers, July 1859....50 per cent.
Fourth division to Customers, July, 1860..45 per cent.

☞ Parties whose change of residence or of business location at this season of the year requires them to obtain new insurance, are particularly requested to examine our system of insurance.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Sec'y.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. S. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, May 17.. 3 A M	Friday, May 17.... 1 P M.
Saturday, May 18 2¾ P.M.	Sunday May 19..
Sunday, May 19 (Long Branch) ..... 9 A.M.	(Long Branch). 3 P.M.
Monday, May 20..10 A.M.	Monday, May 20. 3½ P.M.
Tuesday, May 21. 3½ P.M.	We'ns'y May 22. 4¾ A.M.
Wedns'y, May 22. 3¾ P.M.	Thurs'y, May 23.. 8 A.M.
Thurs'y, May 23.. 3½ P.M.	Friday, May 24.. 7 A.M.
Friday, May 24.. 3½ P.M.	Saturday, May 25 7 A.M.
Saturday May 25 3½ P.M.	Monday, May 27.. 7 A.M.
Tuesday, May 28.. 8 A.M.	Tuesday, May 28 11½ A.M.
Wedns'y May 29. 8½ A.M.	Wednes'y, May 29 12 M
Thurs'y, May 30.. 9 A.M.	Thurs'y, May 30..12½ P.M.
Friday, May 31.. 9½ A M	Friday, May 31.... 1½ P.M.
Saturday, June 1. 2½ P.M.	

Fare, 35 cen's.

To and from Falconlown and Shrewsbury by J. H. Johnson's stages and steamer *Highland Light*. Tickets on the boat or stage.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE."
FOR SALE CHEAP.

Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; engine 26-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke, in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the last day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FORT SCHUYLER, THROG'S NECK.—THE steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will stop as above on her trips to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving James'-slip, East River, for the present, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing early in May.

THE AURORA LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., commencing WEDNESDAY, April 30—landing at the usual landings.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR FORT SCHUYLER, Strattonport, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. Steamer GEORGE LAW leaves James-st., 9:30 A. M.; Delancy-st., 8:45; 11th-st., 9:00; 26th-st, 9:10; 37th st., 9:15 every Sunday, commencing May 13.

STEAMER METAMORA.—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer MATAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 A. M., making the usual landings.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8¾ A. M. Fare 50 cents

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

THE TURF.

GREAT PEDESTRIAN SWEEPSTAKES RACES.—The Executive Committee of the Fashion Pleasure Ground Association, have made arrangements for the following four great sweepstakes races, open to all the world. The first to be a ten mile race for a purse of $500, given by the Association, added to an inside sweepstakes entrance of $50 each, to come off on MONDAY, June 10, and the entries to close May 24. Second race of five miles for a purse of $500 added to an inside sweepstakes entrance of $50 each, to close June 10, and to be run June 17. Third race of one mile for a purse of $500, added to an inside sweepstakes entrance of $50 each, close June 17, and be run June 24. Fourth race of four hundred and forty yards for a purse of $500 added to an inside sweepstakes entrance of $50 each, to close June 24, and be run July 1. All the above races to come off on the Fashion Course, Long Island, and under the management of the Association, by whom the judges and starters will be appointed. Three or more entries for each stake to make a race. Further particulars can be obtained at the Office of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*.

JOSH. CROCHERAN, Manager.

FASHION COURSE PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Trotting match. Flora Temple and Princess for $500, mile heats; best three in five, to wagons, TUESDAY, May 21, at 3½ o'clock P. M.; good day and track. J. D. McMaw names Flora Temple. Samuel McLaughlin, Princess. Steamer *Mattano* will leave Fulton Market slip at 1 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunters' Point 1:20 P. M., for the Course; James slip ferry-boats leave every half hour, connecting with all the trains. Special train leaves Hunters' Point at 2:30 P. M.; on the arrival of James slip and 34th-st. ferry boats. Pleasant drives to the Course—86th-st. ferry, Astoria, 34th-st., through Jackson-av., 23d and 10th st. ferries, through Newtown, Houston, Grand-st. and Peck slip ferries, through Williamsburg. Steger from 86th and 34th st. ferries to the Course. Members stands reserved for ladies. JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

ASTROLOGY.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST, THAT every one can depend on, is Mme. WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter. She tells the past, present and future of your life, and warns you of dangers, and brings success out of the most perilous undertakings. N. B.—Celebrated magic charms. No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton sts., over the bakery. Charges for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

MEDICAL.

WHITE'S COUGH TINCTURE—MADE ENtirely from roots, is the best remedy for influenza, coughs, bronchitis, &c.; also, asthma and any other affection of the chest and lungs. To be had at No. 137 4th-av., near 14th-st. References to physicians and others who know its properties and value.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (46th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M., to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRESERVE YOUR BEAUTY.
SYMMETRY OF FORM,
YOUR HEALTH AND MENTAL POWERS,
By using that Safe, Pleasant, Popular and Specific Remedy known as
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

Read the Advertisement in another column, and profit by it.

DISEASES AND SYMPTOMS ENUMERATED.

Cut it out and preserve it. You may not now require it,

BUT MAY AT SOME FUTURE DAY.

"It gives health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek."

It saves Long Suffering and Exposure.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column.

NO MORE DISORDERS OF THE SKIN.

The PILLS OF DR. CAZENAVE, Chief Physician of the Hospital of St. Louis, in Paris, Professor to the Faculty of Medicine, and Knight of the Legion of Honor.

These Pills, which the celebrated Prof. Cazenave has, in the interest of humanity, allowed to be generally made known, are the same which he has prescribed during the last thirty years among his patients, and employed in the wards of the Hospital of St. Louis, and which, together with his various works on the Affections and Disorders of the Skin, have contributed to establish his reputation so universally acknowledged. They cure very rapidly, and without danger, the ringworm, pimples, the itch, eruption of the skin, teething, the tetters, prurigo or pruritus, psoriasis and leprosy, mentagre, elephantiasis or swelling of the skin, &c., &c., and all other maladies of the skin.

Principal depôt at Paris, in the Pharmacy of Messrs. Grimault & Co., No 7 rue de la Feuillade; and in New-York, at Messrs. Gaudelet & Gourè's, No. 32 Platt-st

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which were at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impoteney, seminal weakn sses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet and similar disorders of a more serious nature. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Also, as above, RING'S ROSE WASH, 2s. per bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 155 Fulton-st.
N. B.—Sent to any address on receipt of the price.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Nocturnes of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken down constitutions, resulting from over excess and indulgence, is *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRISSEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal st.,) New-York. Price, 25 cents. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by A. Watson, No. 306 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

N. B.—No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just publishes the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CHOIX, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Fericolic Pills, $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM—By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Tenth Edition, pp 300. Price, $1. BURNTON, No 46 65th st. With an appendix, containing an essay on Stricture of the Urethra, with a new Instrument for internal incision. A new operation for Varicocele, and a new view of the consequences of Phimosis.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC is a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT (BENEFACTOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st. corner of Canal st., where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner of Canal-st. Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. Ward's Balm Gilead cures nervous disorders, impotence, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Attends till 10 P. M.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated*. Sent by mail, $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John st., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS, }
No. 15 Centre st.

TO THE INN, TAVERN AND HOTEL KEEPERS AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the Commission on the 21st of May, 1861, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days

The blank petitions and bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned:

WM. J. HASKETT, President No. 15 Centre-st.
ROBT. D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board.
No. 20 Duane st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

Publishers will insert the above advertisement to and including May 21.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE MOWER

THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT MOWER.

Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment must give their orders early in the season. Circulars, with full description and testimonials, furnished on application, or forwarded by mail. JOHN P. ADRIANCE, manufacturer and proprietor. Sole warehouse in New-York, No. 166 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE!!

DEATH—DEATH!

AWFUL SACRIFICES!
AWFUL SACRIFICES!

DISEASE! DEATH!
DISEASE! DEATH!

STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!

FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Young and Old, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are suoject, have their origin frrm disease of the

GENERATIVE ORGANS.

GENERATIVE ORGANS.

Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences

IN

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,

MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,

OR ABUSE OF THESE ORGANS.

This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found

CONSUMPTION,

EPILEPTIC FITS,

GRAVEL, DROPSY,

LANGOR,

NERVOUSNESS,

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,

Dimness of Vision,

Impotency and Insanity,

Pallid Countenance,

Sour Stomach, Sick Headache,

Hectic Flush, &c., &c.,

CAUSED BY LOSS OF BLOOD.

MARRIED PERSONS,

MARRIED PERSONS,

Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children. You are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made known to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 16 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourself from 30 to 80, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings, none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands, the desire and the disease still exists. Visit our

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,

And there be convinced of the fact. We contend that is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever, heat or inflammation, from whatever cause originating. All affections of the

SEXUAL ORGANS

BRING ABOUT THE SAME RESULT

IN, EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,

And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for those affections, knowing the cause of their existence.

TAKE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY;

PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges, the Press, and all who use it—everywhere—evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection. IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM. It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit; and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

the men will be fully uniformed and ready to start at a moment's notice, providing the Union Defence Committee furnishes them with arms.

A REGIMENT FROM TROY.

Col. CARR'S Regiment, (Second Volunteer,) from Troy, arrived in this City yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock. They are quartered at DAVLIN'S new store, Canal-street.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALBANY REGIMENT.

The Third Regiment New-York Volunteers arrived here yesterday from Albany. The men, a fine set of fellows, were marched to the Barracks in the Park, and are at present quartered there. This Regiment is fully uniformed, but not yet armed. The following are the Staff Officers: Col. FREDERICK TOWNSEND, Lieut.-Col. SAMUEL M. ALFARD, Maj. BYARD, Adjutant J. OWEN MOORE, Quartermaster JACKSON H. CHASE, Surgeon A. H. HOFF.

THE WILSON ZOUAVES ENCAMPMENT.

The Chaplain was not called upon yesterday to do duty for the soldiers under command of Col. WILLIAM WILSON. Instead of prayers, they had two regimental drills—one before breakfast, and the other at 9 o'clock. Two new companies were mustered into the Regiment in the morning, bringing the corps up to the full number required by military regulations. Col. WILSON'S men look very finely, are in a thorough state of discipline, and, whilst outwardly rough, give one the impression that effective service may be expected from them.

COL. ALLEN'S ENCAMPMENT.

The First Regiment of Volunteers, under command of Colonel ALLEN, progress bravely in the course of military education they have elected to be put through. Yesterday morning religious servicee were conducted for their benefit, the Chaplain of the Regiment, Rev. P. FRANKLIN JONES, officiating as minister. They also had two regimental drills, one at 9 o'clock A. M., the other at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Both this Regiment and that of which Colonel WILSON is commander, have enviably pleasant quarters, and being yesterday visited by large numbers of friends enjoyed themselves prodigiously, perhaps filling the guard-house rather liberally towards sunset; but that is a risk supervening on relaxation that the enthusiastic troops rather like than otherwise.

Amongst other tributes to the patriotic spirit of the day, we subjoin the following verses written by Mrs. LYDIA BAXTER, and dedicated by her to the boys enlisted under Col ALLEN'S flag.

THE DAWN OF FREEDOM.

The day is breaking; Freedom's ray
Is shedding round its hallowed light,—
Up, freemen! gird you for the fray,
And battle nobly for the right:
Our cause is good, our God is just,
And we will conquer in his might.

No coward-heart shall quake with fear
When Southern foes our host shall meet;
Our Stars and Stripes, forever dear,
Again shall wave, and nations greet
Our country's flag; and 'neath its shade
The bondman finds a safe retreat.

Oh, God! wipe out the darkest stain
That ever blotted Nation's page!
And soon let Freedom's voice proclaim
A jubilee for every age,
In which, with soldier, patriot sage,
The ranromed bondman shall engage.

Mrs. LYDIA BAXTER.

THE BIBLE AMONGST THE TROOPS.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY AT IRVING HALL—SPEECHES BY WM. ALLEN BUTLER, DR. HITCHCOCK, DR. TYNG, AND OTHERS.

The New-York Bible Society held a special meeting at Irving Hall yesterday evening, the object of which was the furtherance of Scriptural influence amongst the soldiers who have enlisted for the cause of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. Irving Hall was filled by a brilliant and fashionable assemblage, an immense number of ladies being present. Services were commenced by a lesson from the Bible and appropriate prayer, after which the hymn—"The Heavens declare thy Glory, Lord," was sung to the tune of "Rockingham." Then followed an opening address by WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq. Mr. BUTLER expressed his thanks for the response given, which was like everything New-York had done in this great emergency—it surpassed expectation. In this Christian land, where the first thing the recruit did, was to place his hand on the Bible, and swear allegiance to the flag he served, there needed no special plea to justify the effort to place that Gospel into the hand of every soldier, as his best companion in the war. It seemed to the Society that that was their special task. For twenty-seven years, they had distributed the Gospel in every part of the City, and what they had done in time of peace seemed doubly duty in time of war. Our soldiers should be well equipped, and as a necessary part of it, they intended to place in the hand of each a New Testament, as his best manual of duty.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, Messrs. PEARSON and SMITH, Agents of the Society, made statements of the distributions among the volunteer and regular troops in and about the City, and those passing through it. Distributions have been made, and the volunteer regiments as follows: Seventh, 936; Sixth, 617; Seventy-first, 661; Eighth, 1,021; Twelth, 616; Second, 827; Advance Guard, 766; Col. ALLEN'S National Guard, 668; Col. WILSON'S Volunteers, 600; ELLSWORTH'S Zouaves, 1,021; New-York Zouaves, 719; First Regiment Scott Life Guard, 871; Second Regiment Scott Life Guard, 517; National Zouaves, 822; United States Naval Brigade, 1,143; New-York Union Rangers, 718; Seventy-ninth Regiment, 769; Ninth Regiment, 720; Fifth Regiment, 421; First German Rifles, 780; Steuben Rifles, 778; British Volunteers, 743; California Regiment, 778; Col. MURPHY'S Sappers and Miners, 1,140, Westchester Chasseurs, 740, Turner Rifles, 920; Excelsior Brigade, 1,300. Other regiments were in the course of being supplied. About 700 copies had been supplied to the United States soldiers on Governor's Island, Fort Hamilton, and other places. City regiments fully supplied, 29; In the course of supply, 5; 23,000 Testaments distributed. Sixteen more regiments in the City, in the course of being formed, will need 7,000 Testaments more; which will bring up the total issues of the New-York Bible Society to volunteers, by the second week of June, to 30,000 copies.

The meeting was then addressed by Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK. Even those, he said, who were opposed to the war might yet contribute to this object. He referred to the ovation paid to the soldiers departing from the City, but thoughtful men could not resist the reflection that many of the men would not return again; they would be deciminated; they were going to be reaped by the reaper Death. They were not opposed to war; the Bible authorized war, and they were in the most lively sympathy with the present war—in was prosecuted against the assassinators of our nationality.

Mr. GEORGE DOUGLAS next spoke a few earnest words, closing by subscribing $1,000 for the purposes of the Society. A large collection was taken, and then an address was given by Rev. Dr. TYNG. The meeting closed with benediction.

THE MAINE REGIMENT.

Contrary to announcement, and to the general understanding, the Maine Regiment, Col. JAMESON, which arrived here on Thursday last by the *State of Maine*, did not proceed to Fort Monroe, but were landed at Willet's Point, opposite to Fort Schuyler, where they went into camp. The location is upon a high knoll, overlooking the Sound, and one of the most healthy as well as beautiful spots on the Sound. They will remain here for a short time to perfect their drill, when they will go forward with other regiments now getting ready to leave.

ARRIVAL OF A TROY REGIMENT.

The Second Regiment of Troy Light Infantry, under command of Col. CARR, mustering 800 men, arrived yesterday morning in the steamboat *New World*, and proceeded to their quarters, Delavan Barracks, Canal street.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steamship *Cahawba* left here on Sunday forenoon, bound to New-Haven, Conn, where she is to receive on board the Third Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, now organized and under command of Col. ARNOLD. The Regiment, on Saturday morning, were paraded, and went through a regimental drill in Hartford. On Sunday (yesterday) they attended church, and this (Monday) morning they are to leave home for New-Haven, to go on board the *Cahawba*. Their particular destination is not known, but supposed to be Fortress Monroe or Washington. The Regiment is highly spoken of for its appearance and discipline.

The *Coatzacoalcos* yesterday forenoon left for Washington, with a large quantity of army supplies, among which there were many choice delicacies, intended for the Seventh and Seventy-first, sent forward by friends.

THE ILLINOIS.

This steamer, which has performed such acceptable service, recently, in supplying Fort Pickens, is lying at Pier No. 4 North River, ready for the next orders of the Government. She is having eight inches added to the width of each paddle-float, which will greatly increase her speed.

SECESSION AN OLD IDEA.

If any additional evidence were needed to show that secession was planned coolly long before Mr. LINCOLN'S nomination, and was not the result of his election, the following extract from the London *American*, of the 3d inst, will furnish it:

"WHERE IS THE CHAMPION?—President DAVIS never made a greater mistake politically than to intrust the secrets of his embryo secession movement to the honorable member for Galway, Mr. GREGORY. The speech of that gentleman in the House of Commons in May last, soon after his return from America, will be remembered by many of our readers. Since the delivery of the speech, noticeable only for its misrepresentation of American character and American institutions, it has been ascertained that Gen. DAVIS was the political teacher of the honorable member during his brief visit in the Federal Capital. The pupil was not a promising one, but he was the only accessible to the sagacious and astute General; and to this training, Parliament is most probably indebted for the remarkable saying that a large portion of the American people were in favor of introducing monarchial institutions.

MR. GREGORY made a secession speech in Parliament last May; and he followed that speech by a notice in the House, the present session, that he was about to offer resolutions recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederation. That Gen. DAVIS instigated these steps is a matter of conjecture—that the plan of secession was laid before the member from Ireland, when on his American visit, is unquestionable. A week's residence in this metropolis will disclose to the Commissioners, who are not only but politicians, that Gen. DAVIS has made an unfortunate choice of an English parliamentary champion.

WISCONSIN AND THE WAR.

MESSAGE OF GOV. RANDALL AT THE OPENING OF THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Senators and Representatives:

At the close of the last annual session of the Legislature, to meet a sudden emergency, an act was passed authorizing me to respond to the call of the President of the United States, for "aid in maintaining the Union and the supremacy of the laws, or to suppress rebellion or insurrection, or to repel invasion within the United States," and I was authorized, and it was made my duty, to take such measures as in my judgment should provide in the speediest and most efficient manner, for responding to such call; and to this end I was authorized to accept the services of volunteers for active service, to be enrolled in companies of not less than seventy-five men each, rank and file, and in regiments of ten companies each. I was also authorized to provide for uniforming and equipping such companies as were not provided with uniforms and equipments.

The first call of the President for immediate active service, was for one regiment of men.

My proclamation, issued immediately after the passage of the act of the Legislature, was answered within less than ten days, by companies enough, containing the requisite number of men, to make up at least five regiments, instead of one. I then issued another proclamation, announcing that offers had been made, and advising that thereafter companies might be enrolled to stand as minute men, ready to answer further calls as they might be made, but without expense to the State, except as they were mustered into service. In less than one month from the date of my first proclamation, at least 5,000, men, either as individuals or enrolled companies have offered their services for the war, and all appear anxious for active service in the field.

In providing for the first regiment, embarrassments have resulted from the fact that there has never been an efficient military organization in this State—no system or discipline. The men who had seen active field service were very few, or were almost entirely unknown; and the order and manner of equipping and uniforming and arming soldiers and officers for rugged war were mysteries, the solution of which could only be found by actual experiment.

So the expenses incurred in preparing the first regiment have been greater to some extent than they otherwise would have been, or than they hereafter will be.

The spirit evoked by the rebelling against the Government of the United States is such as has never before been manifested since its organization. The people understand that it is their Government that has been assailed, and everywhere throughout the North they are rising up to rebuke the treason so rife in some portions of the land.

The deepening and widening dangers that threaten our institutions, and the pressure of public opinion from all parts of the State, with the growing certainty that further calls would be made upon this State, forced me to form another camp, and to bring together another Regiment of men and to authorize a number of isolated companies which had volunteered, to remain together, and to learn, so far as was possible without suitable arms, the discipline and drilling necessary for men going into actual war. It is a matter of public necessity and safety not only for the States, but for the Government, that an outlet be found for the spirit that is abroad among the liberty-loving people of the land. That spirit is driving them to action, and if the Government does not or will not permit *them to act for it, they will act for themselves.* It is better that the State or Federal Government should direct this current than to suffer it to run wildly. There is a moral element and a reasoning element in this uprising that cannot be controlled in the ordinary manner. There is a conviction of great wrongs to be redressed, and that the Government, which is in danger, is to be preserved by the willing hearts and strong hands of those to whom it belongs. This current of popular feeling must be directed and controlled, or there will come of it something more than a war to put down rebellion; it will become a war between Border States, and in such a war, for the time being, the Government might be lost sight of. If it were absolutely certain that the seventy-three thousand troops first called would wipe out the rebellion in three weeks from to-day, it would still be the policy of the Government, and for its best interests, in view of what ought to be the future of this great Nation, to call into the field, as fast as they could be armed, at least three hundred thousand men.

The majesty and power of this Government, if it has either, should be manifested now, so the world may see it, and see that for all future time in its history the idea of secession and rebellion shall be an idea of the past. When the people see that their uprising has put down the rebellion, they will be satisfied, and not before.

The difficulties of the present crisis are growing greater and more extreme every day. Broad and more extended fields are constantly opening by the threatening attitude of new States, forced by treachery, or by armed mobs dignified by the name of rebels, into secession. One State after another, willing or unwilling, has been, or is now being, placed in an attitude of hostility to Federal authority, until with one more seceding State, there will be 1,100 miles of contiguous territory in most wicked warlike antagonism.

It is a most startling consideration that the people of the United States should be at war with each other, and that the Government of the United States should be forced to the terrible necessity of maintaining its authority, against internal dissensions, by force of arms. The settled design to overthrow our system, so wisely designed, complicated yet simple, the completest for working out the greatest good of all men under it, is so strange, unaccountable, causeless, inexcuseable, that war had actually begun, and an attack upon public property had actually been made, before the law-abiding people of the country could be brought to realize that danger existed. We had notice for a long time apparent preparations for mischief, and had heard threats of a hostile disposition in one portion of the country against another portion, but eighty years of growth and prosperity had so fastened upon the minds of the people the idea of permanency and strength, that it was impossible to conceive of a serious, deliberate intent to destroy the Union.

The feeble colonies of revolutionary days had grown into great States, many of which in population equaled, and in wealth exceeded the population and wealth of the whole thirteen at the close of the first great struggle. An increase of population from about three to thirty-three millions of men, women and children and an increase in wealth of thousands upon thousands of millions of dollars, should be our sufficient warrant for assuming that the Government under which we have lived, and under which our fathers lived, and under which the posterity of this great people ought to live in peace, was and is of some value, and that it ought not for slight causes to be disturbed.

The election of a man to the Presidency of the United States, according to the usual mode, strictly in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, without force or violence, is the pretext upon which what is called secession is now attempted. Just as all Presidents but one have been elected to the highest Executive office on the Continent, so ABRAHAM LINCOLN was elected President of the United States. There is no pretext anywhere that the election was not legal and constitutional. His installation, however, was the occasion of resistance to the constituted authorities, and State after State has been madly precipitated into a revolution. To make more severe the trials of the country in this exigency, some high in position as Cabinet Ministers and as Administrative officers, had been covertly and treacherously using the whole power intrusted to them, to destroy the force and efficiency of the machinery of the Government. On the 4th of March last, the new Presidential incumbent found the treasury of the nation empty, and its credit exhausted; its army scattered in small bands to extreme points, so that it could not be concentrated within any reasonable time; its ships dismantled and disabled, or in foreign and far distant ports, and its arms doubly secured by being deposited in the willing hands of traitors, and every diurnal revolution brought fresh anxieties, as the treachery and faithlessness of a multitude of civil, military and naval officers became manifest. The very magnitude of the crimes that have been committed against the Government appalled the stoutest, and the stealing of moneys from the public treasury, the plunder of arms from the arsenals, and other public crimes, were so majestic and imposing in their extent, that by their side, the dignity and lustre of the boldest conspiracies and robberies of which history makes record, are dim and shadowy in their littleness and meanness.

It is easy to conceive, at such a time, and under such embarrassments as these, how much labor must have been performed to bring back the Government even to the point it has now reached, and it is also clearly to be perceived how much the States themselves must be relied upon to furnish efficient aid to restore the country to health and strength and prosperity. The Federal Government, being theoretically one of law and not of force, cannot act with that celerity incident to a despotic one, whose strength is in great armies, ready at the trumpet's call to engage in conflict. It must work slowly, but it will move with power. We must approve of whatever it has done and be prepared for further exhibitions of energy such as the public exigencies may demand. But the States must be prepared to aid the Government by supplies of men, and, if necessary, by the loan of means. Each State can muster its quota of soldiers quicker than the Government can muster the quota of each State, and so each State can arm and uniform and equip its quota quicker than the Government can arm, equip and uniform them all.

There is necessity of giving immediate attention to the country directly contiguous to the line between the law-abiding and seceding States, and those that still may be forced into secession. The Union men of the seceding States, and particularly of the Border States, must in some way be sustained. The fierceness of this wicked rebellion is to exhibit itself through the last-named sections of country more than anywhere else, yet on the law and government side of the line of division there is less preparation of defence than almost anywhere else. From Pittsburgh and Cincinnati to the mouth of the Ohio, on the northern side of the river, the country is almost entirely defenceless against an armed enemy. At the present time Cincinnati and numerous smaller towns on the river could be utterly destroyed and the contiguous country laid waste, without the means of resistance. It is a matter of absolute necessity, not only for the North Border States, but for the Northwestern States, to be able to control the business and commerce of the Ohio River and the Upper Mississippi, in order to reach a vital part of this rebellion. They must be able to cut off from the seceding States all supplies of breadstuffs, and also to stop the transit and transportation of arms or munitions of war. An enemy to our common Government cannot be permitted to hold an important point like Cairo. The Mississippi and Ohio Rivers must be kept at all times open to the legitimate and honest commerce and business of the Northwest. St. Louis must be strengthened in the hands of the Union men of Missouri, not only because it is just that it should be so, but because the interests of the free Territories west and northwest of that city demand it. The vast lumber and mineral interests of Wisconsin, independent of her commanding produce and stock trade, bind her interests to the North border and Northwestern States, and demand, like them, the free navigation of the Mississippi and all its tributaries, from their highest navigable waters to their mouths.

The necessities I have named being granted, we must look to the means to do what ought to be done in the least possible time. It needs men, arms, and munitions of war. One hundred and sixty thousand men, if it were necessary, could be enrolled in a few weeks for such purposes, and among the swarming millions of the Border and Northwestern States, there is but one pulse beating to-day, and but one purpose; to hold up the hands—not of ABRAHAM LINCOLN—but of the President of the United States; maintain the integrity of the Government and to aid in executing the laws in every State alike. The Northwest needs a better military organization, and a military head, under Federal control, to which these States can look for order, and to which they can communicate their necessities without tedious and mischievous delays.

I know full well that the Federal Government will act for the West and for the Border States, just as fast as it *seems* to see a necessity. *We* can see a necessity for action *now*, not only for the safety of the General Government, but for the safety of the Union men of the Southern Border States, and of the Northern Border States, and also for our own interests in the way of our large trade and commerce upon the Mississippi and its tributaries. The common interests of all the Northwest must have a common protection, and in crushing out this wicked rebellion, the Northwestern States must make common cause with the Federal Government.

The Border and Northwestern States cannot wait to see their towns and cities, upon navigable streams, sacked and burned, and the contiguous country wasted, and then content themselves simply with retaliation. They must be supplied with means of preventing disasters of the kind.

These States cannot be satisfied with small call after small call of *raw troops*, to be put in the field as soon as mustered, without discipline or drilling, or a knowledge of the use of arms. They would not be soldiers, but simply marks for the enemy to shoot at. Men must understand the use of arms to be efficient soldiers either in defending our States or in aid of the Government. They cannot well learn the use of them until they get them.

There should be an authority to put more men in the field, and there must be arms furnished for the men. Soldiers ought to go into camp and learn the use of weapons and the duties of soldiers. If the Government cannot at once furnish arms, the State must do it, and wait upon the Government. The State should be preparing their aid both in furnishing men and providing arms, so that when mustered into service the army may be efficient.

Illinois has but a trifle over double the population of Wisconsin, and the call for six regiments from Illinois, and only one from Wisconsin, is so disproportionate as to create extreme dissatisfaction. Companies enough for five regiments, almost, are enrolled, and drilling without arms, and two regiments, partly armed with indifferent weapons, are in camp. We need, for the protection and use and benefit of our own citizen-soldiery, arms *now*, war or no war. It is as yet impossible to ascertain to what extent the States, particularly this State, will be called upon to furnish forces, or to what extent the forces called for, must be armed, equipped and uniformed for service. The people of the State, and of all the States, are anxious to know what and how much is expected of them, and are ready to respond. While the details of the policy of the Administration should not be made public, information of the general purposes of the Government should be lodged somewhere in each loyal State, so that there can be an authoritative assurance of what is intended and expected. In the absence of such information, the judgment of the Legislature must determine for Wisconsin, what aid she can afford to extend to the Federal Government in the way of regiments of men, and in the way of arming, equipping and uniforming its own citizens, for military purposes, and how far it will make its military forces useful and efficient by putting them in the shape of regiments into camp to be drilled, inured to the hardships of the soldier's life, and made skillful in the use of arms, before being called upon to face experienced armies in battle.

In my judgment, at least six regiments of soldiers ought to be put into camp to learn soldiers' duties, in addition to the one first called for. They should be armed and uniformed and equipped by the State now, and when mustered into the service of the United States their arms, and uniforms and equipments accounted for to the State by the National Government. The men sent to war should be soldiers when they go, or there will be few of them living soldiers when it is time for them to return.

An appropriation of at least one million of dollars will, in my judgment, be necessary for the purpose of puting into the field a reserved force, and providing to meet the demands of the Government as they are made. An authority ought to be given to purchase, for the use of the State, in addition to such arms as are required for the use of the regiments going into the field, six rifled cannon.

And now, to the judgment of the Legislature I commit the subjects suggested, invoking a calm, firm, deliberate, unimpassioned, yet bold, consideration and action.

In revolutionary days the men who fought our battles, the men who deliberated and who made or laid the foundation for making our institutions, put at hazard life and fortune and honor, counting all these of little value by the side of the great end and object to be obtained, Civil and Religious Liberty. Money is a small price to pay for these, and he who will not to-day aid in maintaining this Government by every possible means is no patriot, and has no right, either for his person or property, to claim the protection of the laws.

The value of the property of Wisconsin is two hundred millions of dollars, at least. What man having two hundred dollars will refuse to spend two dollars out of that sum, that he may quietly, in his own right, enjoy the other one hundred and ninety-eight?

The time for deliberation must give way to the time of action. The Constitution of the United States must be sustained in all its first intent and wholeness. The right of the people of every State to go into every other State and engage in any lawful pursuit, without unlawful interference or molestation; the freedom of speech and of the Press; the right of trial by jury; security from unjustifiable seizure of person or papers; and all constitutional privileges and immunities must receive new guarantees of safety from tar and feathers and halters and mobs. There can be no more compromises, no settlements, no treating with rebels, no concession; nothing now but absolute submission to the power and jurisdiction and authority of the Government of the United States.

The people will never consent to any cessation of the war, forced so wickedly upon us, until the traitors are hung or driven into ignominious exile. This war began where Charleston *is*; it should end where Charleston *was*. The Supreme Ruler can but smile upon the efforts of the law-loving, government-loving, liberty-loving people of this land, in resisting the disruption of this Union. These gathering armies are the instruments of His vengeance, to execute his judgments; they are His flails wherewith on God's great Southern threshing-floor He will pound rebellion for its sins.

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STAY LAW.

The following is a copy of the bill which has passed both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature, relative to judgments and executions:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That upon all judgments now remaining unsatisfied, or which may be obtained within six months from the passage of this act, there shall be a stay of execution for one year from the passage thereof, as regards judgments now existing, and from their date as regards judgments obtained after the date thereof. Provided that the defendant is possessed of real estate within the respective county or counties in which such judgment shall have been obtained, or in any other county within this Commonwealth, to which the said judgment shall have been transferred, subject to be sold for the payment of such judgment, worth in the opinion of any court or any judge in vacation, justice, or aldermen having jurisdiction of such judgments, at a fair valuation, a sum sufficient to pay or satisfy the same, over and above other incumbrances, and the amount exempted from levy and sale on execution, or said defendant shall give security for the payment of the same, to be approved by the Court, or a judge thereof in vacation, or the justice or alderman before whom the same was obtained or may be depending, within sixty days from the date of the judgment, or from the passage of this act, which security shall consist of one or more persons, who shall satisfy the Court, judge or justice, by oath or affirmation, and such other evidence as may be required, that they are the *bona fide* owners of real or personal estate within the county where such judgment has been entered, worth at a fair valuation double the amount of such judgment, over and above all other debts and incumbrances, to which security the plaintiffs may file exceptions as now provided by law. And that in all actions now pending, or instituted within twelve months after the passage of this act, in any of the Courts of this Commonwealth, on notes, bills, bonds, or other investments, for the payment of money, or for the recovery of book debts, wherein the defendant or defendants of any stage of the proceedings before actual sale by the Sheriff, shall have filed an affidavit setting forth that the majority of his or their creditors, whose demands exceed two-thirds of his or their entire indebtedness, have agreed in writing to extend the time of payment of the debts due them respectively, the court shall direct the prothonotary to report the terms of the said extension, upon even evidence submitted to him by the defendant or defendants, and thereupon the Court shall enter an order in the cause, that no execution shall issue, except at the periods when, and in the proportions which it shall appear by the report of the prothonotary of the majority of the creditors of the defendant or defendants, whose demands exceed two-thirds of his or their entire indebtedness, have agreed, as aforesaid, to extend the time of payment of the debts due them respectively, and no person or firm, bank or broker, holding collaterals as security for debts due or to become due, shall within one year from the taking effect of this act sell at public or private sale any such collaterals, whether the same consist of mortgage, bond, note, or other security, commercial or otherwise, and any party selling such collateral securities within such time shall become responsible for the same at double the amount for which it was pledged to the owner of such collateral. *And provided further,* That the provisions of this act shall extend to judgments entered or to be entered, as well upon bond and warrant of attorney as upon mortgages to secure the same, and to any subsequent grantee or owner of the premises so bound, as well as to the original obligor or mortgager, and also to all judgments or debts upon which stay of execution has been or may be waived by the debtor in any obligation or contract upon which such judgment has been or may hereafter be obtained, or by any stipulation entered into at any time separate from said obligation or contract. *And provided,* That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to stay an execution that may be issued after the expiration of sixty days from the passage of this act for the purpose of collecting interest due, or to become due, upon any judgment for any sum, not less than $500, heretofore obtained; but no such execution shall be issued for less than six months' arrearages of interest. *Provided,* That this act shall not apply so as to stay the collection of interest on judgment entered for the security of the payment of money to widows, orphans or minors. *And provided, further,* That this act shall not apply to any judgment obtained for the wages of labor, or debts contracted after the passage of this act, but shall apply to all corporations, whether defendants or holders of collaterals.

SEC. 2. That in all cases in which a defendant shall be entitled to a stay of execution under the provisions of this act, and shall neglect or refuse to claim the benefit thereof, any mortgagee of the premises levied upon, or other lien creditor, whose estate or interest therein would be affected by sale of the said premises, shall have the like right with the defendant to claim such stay of execution.

SEC. 3. That upon all judgments heretofore entered, or which may hereafter be entered, upon conditional verdicts in actions of ejectment, a like stay of execution shall be had, upon the same terms and conditions provided in the first section of this act.

SEC. 4. That the provisions of this act shall be considered to apply to all judgments on which a sale by judicial process has not been actually made.

THE SENTIMENT OF KENTUCKY.

The following is an extract of a letter received in this City from an eminent clergyman residing in Frankfort, Ky.:

The Legislature is now in session here. Kentucky, I think, will attempt to occupy a neutral position, and will take no part in the war unless forced to do so. The feeling here is to mediate between the two sections. But I do not over-estimate the feeling of this State when I tell you, which ever side puts hostile feet upon her soil will find that "Jordan am a hard road to travel." We feel here that we have had nothing to do with the matter, and we do not intend to be brought into it unless we are forced to do so in self-defence, and then every man that can shoulder a musket will die by our State. We can bring an army of 100,000 men into the field, and men, too, as brave and determined as ever went to battle, and if necessary we will do it, and every man will have to be killed before he will be conquered. We are not excited here. We have been for peace, and are still for peace, but if Kentuckians must fight, it *will not be for the mad idea of secession nor the Chicago Platform*, but for our homes and families, and before we will submit to the tyranny of one or the other side—North or South—we will be made a sacrifice. I, who tell you this, am a Union man, as you well know, and no combination of circumstances can make me anything else: but I am telling you what I believe is the almost universal sentiment of the State.

Some of the Northern journals are frowning upon our idea of neutrality, but let them continue their mad course and carry out the course they indicate, and they will learn, when it is too late, that Kentucky was for peace, but is not *afraid* of war. The word, coward, is very cheap on paper, but I have yet to see the first Kentuckian of that class.

Believe me, as ever, your true friend, ——.

STEAMERS NEW-YORK AND NORTHERNER.

It appears to be credited that the United States Government has purchased these steamers, and will bring them to New-York, of course by the St. Lawrence. They are fine steamers, of over 1 000 tons burthen, and among the very largest on Lake Ontario. They are useless there, as there is not business for all the side-wheel steamers now there. These boats will go down the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, and can never return to the Lakes, as they are much too large to pass the St. Lawrence canals.

The *Northerner* was built at Oswego, some eight or nine years ago, and the *New-York* at Clayton, a year or two later. They have not been constantly in commission; sometimes lying idle a whole season, and at others only running in the Summer months for the pleasure travel, as an express line, direct from Niagara to the St. Lawrence. They have broad guards, but are regarded as fair sea boats for Lake Ontario. How they will behave in the ocean seas, is another question. Perhaps the Government do not intend to put them to that service, but they have to understand some of it to get round from Quebec to New-York. It is by no means a safe adventure for these boats to run the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, although the *Canada* and *America*, larger boats, were taken over safely, three or four years since.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE FROM THE SOUTH.

Yesterday morning, says the Rochester *Union*, of FRIDAY, GEORGE H. CHENEY, brother of W. H and J. E. CHENEY, arrived here from TEXAS, having been compelled to leave his home there on account of his being a Northern man. He had not said or done anything which was calculated to offend his neighbors, though he was known to be a Union man. He was notified that he must leave in one hour, and mounted his horse with nothing but the garments he then wore, and rode over one hundred miles to Galveston. Thence he came to New-Orleans and up the Mississippi to Cairo. From Galveston to Cairo the player the part of a Secessionist to avoid detention, as he could hardly get along in any other character. Mr. C. states that at one town in Texas, through which he passed, four Northern men were hung, one of them in the presence of his wife and children.

The Secessionists in the South are all panting for Northern blood, and will not hesitate to shed it at any opportunity. Mr. C. says he saw boys of twelve years in uniform, carrying a musket, at places where the boat landed along the Mississippi, but he does not think there is so large a force under arms as has been represented. The soldiers at New-Orleans are very poorly equipped.

PROVISION FOR MOBILE.

From the Mobile Register.

MONTGOMERY, May 7, 1861.

I telegraphed you yesterday that our excellent and obliging Governor had met the wishes of the Mobile Committee to the fullest extent in his power, and placed at the disposition of the city two rifled cannon, one howitzer, three hundred muskets, and as much cannon powder and as many percussion caps as may be required. Capt. BARNARD, of Gen. SMITH'S Fire Brigade will have these arms in charge and convey them to Mobile.

The Confederate Government has shown itself equally ready to provide for Mobile defence, and the Secretary of War assures us that he possesses ample means to secure us against attack. As an earnest of it he will order 500 men to Fort Gaines, and detail Lieut.-Colonel GARDNER, a distinguished officer of the regular army, to the command of this port. He has also detailed two Lieutenants of the Regulars to aid in drilling and organizing a Brigade of the Volunteers of the city. There are twelve or fourteen guns of various calibres at the Mount Vernon Arsenal, which will be placed at the disposition of the Mobile authorities for field and fixed batteries. We have some hopes, too, of getting from the War Department 500 stands of arms in addition to the 300 given us by the Governor. With these means, and a couple of Bay boats, armed with a couple of guns, to run down and beat off any boat expedition that might be detached from a United States squadron in the Gulf, the people of Mobile may feel easy as to any effort of aggression upon the part of our enemies.

If Mobile is attacked by land, her citizen soldiery will have to march out and repel the enemy on the road to the city. With 2,500 volunteers, well armed and organized, and the aid of the militia, we can beat any force that dares invade our homes.

POWER OF THE BOMBSHELL.

The following note accompanied fragments of bombshell sent to the Editor of the Boston *Transcript*, as taken from the Citadel of Messina, after its bombardment and capture by the forces of VICTOR EMANUEL:

"Two pieces of bombshells, which I brought from the Citadel, after the bombardment had ceased. The larger piece I found in the centre fort, and know nothing remarkable connected with its history. The smaller piece I found in the fortress known by the name of Don Blasco. The company attached to this point, were driven to their quarters—a large arched apartment in the basement—by the first fire of their enemy.

The shell, of which this small piece is a part, came in at the corner of a window, tearing away the casement and a portion of the wall, passed across the room and entered the opposite wall, which was of brick and mortar to the depth of *thirty-three inches*, where it exploded, tearing away the whole of the wall upon one side of the point of entrance, and leaving a half section of the hole it cut, still remaining, smooth in the wall, into which I inserted my cane and took the measure given above with a tape measure.

This shell also caused the death of five men, as one of the company informed me, and taking me across the apartment, to a bench, he directed my attention to the blood where the men were laid. He assured me that no other lives were lost at the citadel during the bombardment. Looking at the mass of brick and mortar which this shell scattered about, it seemed remarkable that out of a whole company in the apartment, at the moment, only *five* should have been killed.

This damange done to the citadel, by twelve mortars and fifty-one rifled cannon, in five hours and a quarters, is perfectly incredible. Had they kept up such work for eight and forty hours the whole institution would, I think, have been demolished, and the threat of *Cialdini*—"to blow them all into another world"—fulfilled. C. G. C, P.

THE VANDERBILT.

This noble steamship, which has been offered to the United States Government, is now lying at the foot of Tenth-street, East River. She has been painted and put in excellent order, and is all coaled, ready for service. She has immense capacity for the accommodation of troops, and is well known to be—next, perhaps, to the *Adriatic*—the fastest steamship afloat.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

During the sessions of the Circuit Court of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Alabama, Judge SHORTER held the plea of "Alien Enemy" was sufficient to sustain a motion for dismissal of all civil actions brought in the names of citizens of non-seceded States. In consequence a great many cases brought by plaintiffs residing in these States, were summarily disposed of.

By official comparison it has been ascertained that the total vote of Louisville and Jefferson County (Ky.) for delegates to the Border State Convention was 10,144, of which number 8,078 were cast in the city, and 2,066 in the county. The Butler-Clay (or secession) ticket received three votes in the city and county.

Small change is so scarce in Charleston, that serious inconvenience is experienced, and there is talk of the City Council issuing shinplasters for ten, fifteen and twenty-five cents. Rather small business.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the friends of Lieut. HARTSTENE are solicitous regarding his whereabouts. He has not been heard from since the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

The Vicksburg papers state that the *H. R W. Hill* makes two trips a day between Memphis and Randolph, carrying troops to the latter place, where a large body is now concentrated.

The free colored nurses of New-Orleans have been holding meetings to make arrangements for following the army of the Confederates.

Gen. BEAUREGARD was in Charleston on May 11.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 18.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT held above the views of buyers, and no sales. CORN dull and drooping. CANAL FREIGHTS steady: Flour, 32c.; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—490 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 8,800 bushels Corn, 3,300 bushels Oats, 2 800 bushels Peas. *Canal Exports*—1,300 bbls. Flour, 54,300 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 18.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm, at $1 30 for No. 1, payable in common currency, and 89c.@90c. in preferred. CORN quiet, and firm at 45c. in common currency. OATS firm. *Receipts*: 4,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bush. Wheat, 104,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*: 1,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bush. Wheat, 23,000 bush. Corn.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 18.

FLOUR unchanged, at $4 50 for superfine. WHISKY 12½c. PROVISIONS dull. LARD 8½c. Kentucky currency 4@5 ₱ cent. discount. Eastern exchange 1 ₱ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 18.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 800 bales at 11¼c @11½c. for Middling. FLOUR advancing; Superfine $7. MESS PORK $20. WHISKY 22c. CORN 60@70c.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 39 | Sun sets..... 7 14 | Moon sets... 1 52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 56 | Gov. Island.. 4 25 | Hell Gate... 5 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, May 19.

Arrived.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship John Bryant, (of Boston) Gardner, Liverpool 34 ds., with coal to master. Has been 17 ds. W. of the Banks with light westerly weather.

Ship Alsmen, (of Richmond Me.) Stewart, Liverpool March 27, via Savannah Bar, where she was ordered off by U. S. steam frigate Niagara, with salt to Nesmith & Sons. April 13, Chas. A. Dodge, seaman, fell from the main topgallant yard